

THE TIMES  
Tomorrow

Sailing...  
Spectrum looks at the  
revival of travel writing  
with a boat trip through  
Borneo

... with the tide  
The curious current that  
could spell disaster for  
the weather

Lady...  
When is a lady not a  
lady? Philip Howard on a  
matter of manners

... love  
Rev Bellamy reports on  
the world doubles tennis  
championship at the  
Albert Hall

500 escape  
in jumbos  
near miss

The US Federal Aviation Administration is investigating a near collision between two Pan-American jumbo jets carrying a total of more than 500 people. The aircraft, one from London, one from New York, came within 600ft of each other over the Bahamas on January 1.

Inquest into felt  
tip pen death

An inquest was opened yesterday in Southampton into the death of a boy, aged six, who died after swallowing the tip of a scented felt tip pen which he had been given as a Christmas present from his parents.

Matthew Chambers of Binstead, Isle of Wight, was pronounced clinically dead, and his life-support machine was switched off after consultations with his parents. The inquest was adjourned until February 15.

Customs seize  
£62.9m of drugs

The value of drugs seized by the customs rose by more than £12m last year to a record £62.9m. Heroin worth £25m and cocaine valued at £12m were discovered.

## BBC meters

The BBC may have to consider charging for its broadcasts through home meters, a report by the Broadcasting Research Unit says.

## Tea crisis

The sudden jump in tea prices at the London auctions arose from Indian fears of a shortage to meet domestic demand. This caused India to ban certain tea exports.

## Journalist dies

Richard Hughes, *The Times* Hong Kong Correspondent, the best known and most colourful journalist in the Far East, died in hospital in Hong Kong, aged 77.

## Airbus orders

Northeastern, the US airline, has ordered two of the A300 European airbuses which are partly built in Britain. It will take delivery of the 314-seat jet in June.

## £30m for bridge

The Government is expected to approve spending of more than £30m to strengthen the Severn Bridge amid concern over its safety.

## ECGD crisis

The Export Credits Guarantee Department, stung by record claims against it, has revealed that it expects to exhaust its cash reserves within the next few months.

## Lillee era ends

Dennis Lillee has announced his retirement from Test cricket and will not play for Australia again. Lillee, who is playing in the fifth Test match between Australia and Pakistan, will play out the season with Western Australia.

Leader page, 11  
Letters: On Eagle Star, from Mr P. Thurnham, MP, and others; local expenditure, from Mr D. Blunkett; Sellafield, from Mr Patrick Jenkin, MP.

Leading articles: Social welfare policy. Peace movements in eastern Europe: Angling. Features, pages 8, 10.

A Falklands compromise: restoring Nait's crumbling union; a tribute to Leonard Arthur. Profile: Clive Thorne, chairman-designate of Mirror Group Newspapers.

Obituaries, page 12  
Mr Richard Hughes, Captain A.D.D. Rogers

Home News 2-4  
Overseas 2-4  
Sports 12-16  
Arts 13  
Books 17-19  
Business 14-17  
News 2-4  
Court 12  
Crossword 24

Thatcher bars way  
to hasty US  
Beirut withdrawal

● Mrs Thatcher, in a warning signal to President Reagan, said last night the multinational force must stay in Beirut to prevent a bloodbath.  
● Mr Reagan, upstaged by the Rev Jesse Jackson's mission to Damascus, said he was willing to meet Syria's President Assad.

● Israel is planning a big redeployment and reduction of forces in southern Lebanon, to make them less vulnerable to guerrilla attack.  
● The Israeli bombing in the Bekaa Valley killed nearly 100 people, including women and children, according to hospital sources (Report, page 6)

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, last night barred the way to any rushed American withdrawal from Beirut. She said in an ITN interview that there could be no possibility of a pull-out by the multinational force because the military vacuum would be turned into a bloodbath.

The only opening for a withdrawal, she said, would be for a replacement force to be provided by the United Nations. In spite of the fact that she revealed that the British ambassador in New York had been actively engaged in diplomatic efforts to build agreement for such a replacement, she has already reported to the Commons that the Soviet Union refuses its support.

The burden of Mrs Thatcher's words will be to place a critical diplomatic obstacle in the way of President Reagan, countering any temptation he might feel to bow to domestic political pressure for a Beirut retreat.

Mrs Thatcher told ITN: "Before we leave, I think we have got to make alternative arrangements, particularly in the Beirut area and the obvious thing is to get a better role and an expanded role for the United Nations force."

"I think we must act together

and we can't just come out of the Beirut area and leave a vacuum there. You remember how terrible it was before the multinational force went in, and if there was terrible slaughter again, we should all feel very, very guilty indeed that we had not made proper alternative arrangements."

Mrs Thatcher's blunt warning is bound to be regarded as a brake on any precipitate American action, if only because there are no great hopes of a UN initiative in New York.

She also said: "The British thought of in Beirut. We have only 110 there. We couldn't go down to any lower number because they wouldn't have the number both to do the job and to defend themselves."



UN force the alternative say Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey

"They have protected Beirut. They go out and about on tours in scout cars. They are very widely welcomed by the Beirut people, and they actually protect the building where the ceasefire talks constantly take place."

● A way out: Western political leaders are increasingly looking to the UN to provide a means of withdrawing (Rodney Cowton writes)

The UN has its Unifil peace force in southern Lebanon, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday they had been discussing for some time whether the UN whether a larger role could not be filled by a UN-sponsored force.

It was announced yesterday that Sir Geoffrey is to visit the Middle East for five days from next Sunday. He will also meet Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Russian Foreign Minister, at the Stockholm conference on January 16.

Sir Geoffrey is likely to seize both opportunities to assess what potential there is for encouraging the UN to undertake a role in Beirut. It would not be the first time that attempts had been made to extend its role, but so far, it has

Continued on back page, col 1

Reagan is  
willing to  
meet Assad

From Christopher Thomas Washington

President Reagan said yesterday that "of course" he was willing to meet President Assad of Syria, adding a significant dimension to America's renewed Middle East peace efforts.

"We have opened communications," he said in unheated remarks at the end of a welcoming ceremony in the rose garden of the White House for Lieutenant Robert Goodman, the United States airman shot down by the Syrians.

President Reagan thanked President Assad by letter for releasing Lieutenant Goodman, and said his return presented "an opportune moment to put all the issues on the table" between the United States and Syria.

Syria's determination to assert its role in the Middle East would be given a big boost if a meeting between the two Presidents did take place, and there was considerable confusion last night about Mr Reagan's intentions, particularly as he regards Syria as a close ally of the Soviet Union.

Mr Reagan has clearly been upstaged by the Rev Jesse Jackson's coup in securing Mr Goodman's release, and the decision to host a White House welcome was a calculated attempt to get in on the act, according to Administration officials.

Mr Goodman, aged 27, stood confidently beside the President in front of a battery of television cameras.

He praised Mr Reagan for not interfering with or intervening in his mission to Damascus. Mr Jackson, whose public utterances make him the most pro-Arab of the eight Democratic presidential contenders, said that the Syrians had the right to kill Mr Goodman but did not do so. "Thus we see another light on this day."

The President said that Mr Goodman was flying a mission of peace, and both during and after the mission he had exemplified the qualities of leadership and loyalty.

Israelis planning big  
troop withdrawal

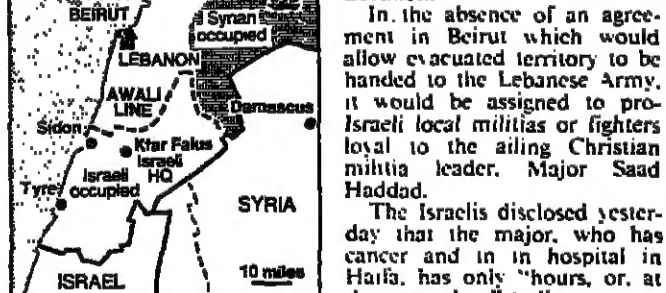
From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

A plan for sharp cutbacks and a new deployment of Israeli forces in southern Lebanon was presented yesterday to Mr Yitzhak Shamir, Israel's Prime Minister.

It includes a substantial thinning out of Israel presence in the main occupied cities of Sidon and Tyre.

Already, in a little-publicized move, the bulk of Israel's headquarters has been moved from the centre of Sidon to new quarters, 12 miles inland, in former Phoenician at Kfar Falus. The thrust of the Israelis' plan is to reduce the targets they present in the south by concentrating on mobile patrols and also to cut costs, now \$1m (£690,000) a day. The plan will soon be presented to the Cabinet for approval.

The project which amounts to a sweeping re-assessment of Israel's role in Lebanon, has already been approved by Mr



Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister and Lieutenant-General Moshe Levy, chief of staff. It is seen as an important step in the direction of a second Israeli withdrawal south of Sidon to a new frontline closer to the Israeli border than that of the Awali river, established as Israel's forward position in September.

Military sources told *The Times* the re-assessment had been motivated by two main factors: the increasing and unacceptable number of Israeli casualties and recent economic constraints imposed as results of cuts in the defence budget. Less official emphasis is being laid on growing antagonism towards Israel's military

presence in Lebanon, shown in recent opinion polls.

One key element of the plan has been a waiving of the previously sacrosanct principle of demarcating simultaneous Syrian withdrawal as a condition for Israel's final departure from Lebanon.

But it was emphasized yesterday that the cutbacks would be limited to coastal areas and not to the eastern sector, where Israeli and Syrian troops will still face each other along the Lebanese coast.

The sources described the plan as the final nail in the coffin of any idea that Israel might be regarding southern Lebanon as a "north bank" designed for indefinite military occupation, like the West Bank, which was conquered in 1967.

The main feature of the scheme is to conduct gradual pull-backs without leaving what one officer described as "a dangerous vacuum" in southern Lebanon.

In the absence of an agreement in Beirut which would allow evacuated territory to be handed to the Lebanese Army, it would be assigned to pro-Israeli local militias or fighters loyal to the ailing Christian militia leader, Major Saad Haddad.

The Israelis disclosed yesterday that the major, who has cancer and is in hospital in Haifa, has only "hours, or at the most, days" to live.

Although the major's expected death will present Israel with new security problems, some officers believe it might help to pave the way for better relations with Shia Muslims in the south and lead to closer links between southern Lebanon and President Gemayel's embattled government in Beirut.

Israeli military and intelligence chiefs are searching for a successor to Major Haddad, who, they said, had no given his blessing to any one man among his militia forces.

Israeli sources acknowledged that it would be hard to find anyone able to exert the political influence Major Haddad had built up



Mr Andreas Papandreu, Greek Prime Minister, welcoming Sir Peter Hall, Labour Party leader, to Athens yesterday with his son Stephen. Mr Papandreu said it was up to Britain to withdraw its contingent from Lebanon to help the Americans to pull out without losing credibility

Big security test  
as London hosts  
economic summit

By Stewart Tandler and Frances Williams

The Prime Minister is to host the tenth economic summit of leading Western nations at Lancaster House in St James's, London, from June 7 to 9.

It will be attended by the leaders of the seven biggest industrial economies - the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Canada and Italy and the President of the European Commission, Mr Gaston Thorn.

The gathering of so many heads of government, including President Reagan, together with up to a thousand officials and advisers and as many as 4,000 journalists, will pose a formidable security problem and work had already started on the arrangements before the date and venue were announced yesterday.

Lancaster House has often been used for conferences, including the Rhodesian Constitutional Conference and the 1977 summit, security measures are tried and tested.

London was preferred to a country site like Chequers or Leeds Castle in Kent because it is felt that the proceedings can be disrupted if the summit is not held somewhere central.

But Lancaster House does not have accommodation and deciding on safe housing for the participants will be a major problem. Ambassadors' residences and hotels such as Claridges are likely choices.

The summit will mean considerable work for Scotland Yard's Special Branch, which has a long-standing function to provide protection for important visitors. There are little more than 400 officers involved in Special Branch duties and extra men may have to be brought in from provincial forces.

The summit itself is unlikely to have a set agenda, after the success of the informal arrangements at Williamsburg, Pennsylvania, last year.

Nigeria's leader justifies  
coup and scorns Shagari

Lagos (Reuters) - Major-General Mohammed Buhari, Nigeria's new head of state, yesterday defended the coup which brought him to power, saying the ousted government had not brought democracy to the country.

"Before apologists for democracy rush to judgment, let them admit that the presidential system of government and democracy, as practised in Nigeria in the last four years had become a veritable millstone around the country's neck," he said.

"Continuation of that system would have sunk Nigeria into the abyss of total economic collapse and political chaos," General Buhari said.

Shagari's Government had, he said, openly plundered the national treasury.

Last year's federal and state elections in August and September had been shamelessly rigged, the General said.

Government was imposed on the people by the "slandrous" use of a mixture of political thuggery and widespread bribery.

Sir Peter Hall, the director of the National Theatre, said last night: "To have Sunday performances is something I have wanted ever since we opened on the South Bank but we have costed it and the added expense has always worked out too high. This new development is very interesting, and we will certainly be looking at the idea again in the light of it."

The Royal Shakespeare Company said that it was "very interested" by the development and was looking at ways of opening at the Barbican on Sundays.

Although a number of provincial theatres have negotiated agreements with Equity to open on Sundays in the past, the practice has not flourished among them.

Hailsham  
raps  
Woolies  
judge

By Michael Horsnell

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, has reprimanded the judge who last November attacked as "an affront to British justice" a decision by C. W. Woolworth to prosecute a widow aged 77 for alleged shoplifting.

In a letter to Mr John Beckett, the chairman of Woolworth, he also apologised for Mr Recorder Goldstein's "intemperate remarks" and announced that he had taken steps to ensure that similar criticism is never again made by the judiciary.

At Wood Green Crown Court, North London the judge condemned Woolworth when Mrs Eva Ronsley, a mother of three, was brought before him accused of stealing 13 items worth £30 from the company's Edmonton store.

"If Woolworth want the sadistic pleasure of prosecuting this woman why will pay for it. I have every intention of making sure they pay their own costs and every penny of defence costs."

The store withdrew its case and a formal not guilty verdict was recorded against Mrs Ronsley, of Flansstead End, Chesham.

Mr Goldstein, aged 48, a recorder of the Crown Court since 1980, told Mrs Ronsley: "May I apologise to you on behalf of all of us who are associated with the court that you, at 77, a lady who has worked hard throughout her life, bringing up a family and then having to bury your husband, should be subjected to this humiliation."

Mr Recorder Goldstein also condemned the private prosecution as a "public disgrace".

Mr Beckett, who had accused the judge of "archaic, out-dated and intemperate remarks", had complained to Lord Hailsham shortly afterwards.

In a letter to Mr Beckett, Lord Hailsham said that it was not open to him to comment on decisions but he felt free to censure behaviour.

Lord Hailsham added: "I have read the documents and evidence from them that Recorder Goldstein's conduct was intemperate and made before he had heard the evidence in the case. It follows that his remarks should not have been made. I have written to him to this effect."

The *Times* said: "The *Times* is very happy the Lord Chancellor has put it in such clear terms. If the recorder's comments that some over-age people should be regarded as incapable of prosecution had stood that would have been an invitation to staid and to expect to get off scot-free."

Mr Goldstein refused to comment on the Lord Chancellor's remarks.

Most of the 10,000 white-collar workers are expected to report for work on Monday, but there was little sign of a weakening in the determination of delegates representing 40,000 manual workers last night.

Over the next 48 hours yard management will appeal to the workforce to ignore the strike call. They will be told that several large orders will be lost if it goes ahead.

The December official reserves figures, released by the Treasury yesterday, also suggest modest intervention by the Bank of England to support the pound last month. There was an underlying drop in Britain's gold and foreign currency holdings of \$193m, leaving the reserves at \$17.7m (£12,271m).

The summit leaders will also consider a report commissioned at Williamsburg last year on ways of improving the international monetary system.

SALE STARTS TOMORROW  
9AM TO 6PM

Special Selections for Men

Suits Examples:	Orig. Price	Harrods Sale Price
Chester Barrie	£315	£195
Sidi	£170	£105
Zegna	£270	£165
Urban	£175	£110
Overcoats Example:		
Berwin, pure cashmere, Half Price	£240	£120
Leather & Suede Example:		
Lambskin coat, three-quarter length	£355	£370
Sports Jackets Examples:		
Chester Barrie	£240	£150
Jacobson	£115	£75
Trousers Examples:		
D'Avenza	£75	£45
Sidi	£36	£25
Shirts Examples:		
Hilitch & Key cotton	£32.95	£20.95
Vivella	£26	£17.95
Silk Ties Examples:		
Yves St. Laurent	£15.95	£8.95
Sweaters Examples:		
Fringle, lambswool, crew or V-neck	£27	£18
Pyjamas Example:		
Striped cotton	£38.50	£17.50

Man's Shop: Ground Floor. Personal shoppers only. All reductions are from Harrods previous prices. Sale Opening Hours: Until Saturday 14th January 9am to 6pm. Wednesday 9am to 7pm. From then on, 9am to 5pm daily. Wednesdays 9am to 7pm. Saturdays 9am to 6pm.

SALE STARTS TOMORROW  
9AM TO 6PM

Harrods  
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01-730 1234



# Merchant shipbuilders face shutdown unless orders won

By Colin Hughes

The merchant shipbuilding division of British Shipbuilders appears to be losing the fight for survival, a survey of the company's 23 yards showed yesterday.

Although those working on Royal Navy warships and support vessels have orders up to 1987, many yards working on civil contracts will have run out of orders by the beginning of next year. Most contracts that are underway are on or ahead of schedule.

British Shipbuilders said yesterday: "Unless orders are won in the next few months it is fair to say there won't be much of a merchant building industry by 1985."

Managing directors were clear that present orders would fall behind schedule if the shipyard strike went ahead next week, and some such as Vosper Thornycroft in Southampton, have already directed to their workers not to walk out.

Small yards have slim hopes of finding new work, and at least three face imminent closure.

British Shipbuilders added: "To be sure of keeping in progress a yard needs two to three years of work on the books. Many of ours have only six to twelve months."

By November 30 last year 34 merchant ships of a total 378,204 tonnes gross were being built, worth 500m. That figure had dropped from the 57 ships of 816,998 tonnes gross, worth 680, being built a year before.

Naval shipbuilding a month ago stood at 47,239 tonnes, worth £1.8bn, an increase on 1982 figures. A survey of yards in the merchant shipbuilding division showed:

Austin and Pickersill, Sunderland, 1,800 workers. Three bulk carriers and three cargo vessels, no delays for delivery next year.

Govan Shipbuilders, Clyde-side, 2,500 workers. Building two bulk carriers for Norwegian firm, due to be delivered late spring. "We are running out of work, and need new contracts."

Smith's Dock, Cleveland, 1,700 workers. Ahead of schedule on two roll-on, roll-off ships for Brazil, the second due in May next year.

Sunderland Shipbuilders, 2,200 workers in three yards. On time with three years work on five bulk carriers and two diving support ships.

Appledore Shipbuilders, north Devon, 750 workers. New order for cargo vessel for Iceland due next year.

Ferguson-Ailsa, 800 workers at Troon and Port Glasgow. "We need orders within three months. Six tugs for Kenya and the new Arran car ferry are on time, but will be finished by the end of this year."

Hall Russell, Aberdeen, 800 workers. "We are urgently seeking work now. They are building four patrol craft, on time, for Hong Kong."

Cleland Shipbuilders, Clyde-side, Henry Robb, Leith, and Goole Shipbuilders, Humber. No fresh orders and face "serious risk of closure."

The composite four-yard Tyne-side company, Swan Hunter, with 7,500 workers, are building the new Ark Royal aircraft carrier, a Type 42 destroyer, and two Type 22 frigates, due by late 1987.

Three merchant vessels are underway, including a container ship for Cunard, which is delayed. "We have been slightly behind on a couple of pro-

gram catch in division. But will autumn 12,300 comp subm are a power delay."

Southern Shipbuilders, Southampton, 1,200 workers. "We are very anxious for a Glasgow work order for one and one ahead of schedule."

Int. Cam. 3,500 on a rig in the ahead missi burch time, up a Briv. A prob has a prosp. 5,000 Brito and a BP is. Farns and are Vesp. One Shipre month unless shorty.

Several Greenham Common peace women were served at the Little Chef restaurant in Newbury near the airbase yesterday, despite new tactics to enforce the ban on them.

During the morning a senior member of the all-female staff stood guard in the foyer close to a large red sign saying: "We are glad you are here". But she made plain that it was not a universal welcome by locking the door after each customer and unlocking it again to let them out.

The policy was tested when some of the women who had appeared on obstruction charges at Newbury magistrates' court decided to have lunch at the restaurant.

It became clear that women were being excluded because of their appearance, and several slipped through because they looked "respectable".

One of the first was Mrs Felicity Whitaker, aged 55, from Bedford, who donned a smart cardigan for her court appearance before taking her daughter Meg, aged 23, into the restaurant. Mrs Whitaker was wearing a badge saying "Reclaim all the USAF-USN bases" but had no difficulty getting in. She and her daughter had been staying at the camp for the past few days.

She said: "It is quite obvious that I have been allowed in because I looked middle-aged and middle-class".

The Whitaker family were admitted to the restaurant some time before their Greenham colleagues began to arrive in numbers to find themselves excluded. But Ruth Phillips, aged 38, was allowed in with a male friend, while her mother Jill and brother Leo were refused entry.

Mr Phillips insisted that he was merely trying to take his mother to lunch and could not understand why his sister was allowed in but his mother was refused. He was refused his request for a vote from customers on whether his mother could be admitted after being told that the ban was because of "considerable adverse comment by customers".

Miss Helen John, one of the original Greenham women, spent some time attempting to persuade Mrs Vivien Sitalis, the regional manager, that the ban was against the Sex



The Little Chef at Newbury: Inside, a waitress at an empty table; outside, some of the Greenham peace women who were excluded (Photograph: Harry Kerr)

## Women test restaurant ban

By Pat Healy

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Discrimination Act and locking the door was contrary to public health and fire regulations.

Mrs Sitalis said she was simply carrying out company policy.

Miss John said afterwards: "We are told we need nuclear weapons to defend our democratic freedom. I want to go in and have a coffee and a doughnut - that is the democratic freedom I want to exercise".

It was a right supported by a number of customers.

Fines and costs totalling more than £900 were imposed by magistrates at Newbury yesterday when women peace protesters appeared there on charges of obstructing roads around the Greenham Common base (the Press Association reports).

Two courts were set aside to deal with more than 140 women, the largest number on a single day there.

Thirty-nine women pleaded guilty and were fined £15 or £10 with £10 costs. Another 82 pleaded not guilty and were remanded on bail to various dates. Arrest warrants were issued for 17.

The draft challenges the media's treatment of women as housewives or sex objects. It argues that as women account for 43 per cent of the workforce this kind of stereotyping works to their disadvantage in the labour market particularly at a time of high unemployment.

The pamphlet, entitled *Images of Inequality*, is expected to be published in March in time for the TUC Women's Conference in Torquay when its recommendations will be debated. The pamphlet has been produced because of a call from last year's Women's Conference for a TUC investigation into sexual stereotyping.

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The pamphlet is due to go before the TUC women's committee in the next two weeks and will go to the "inner cabinet", the finance and general purposes committee, for approval. Changes are likely to be made but there are not likely to be any additional recommendations.

The popular tabloid newspapers come in for particular criticism: the pamphlet says they see women only as sex symbols in pin-ups, pop and film stars or "dull stay-at-home housewives" with no interest other than rearing children and looking after a family home.

The TUC, however, has steered clear of the sensitive area of the effect of pornography on women and does not attempt to analyse the impact of magazines and comics for teenage girls.

Of the 8.5 million women who work about 3.5 million belong to unions and the TUC believes there is a further million looking for work. The pamphlet says that women should be treated in the same way as men to the extent that they are members of the working population and it is scathing about the suggestion that women work only for pin money.

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Letters, page 11

## Police chief agrees to security talks

From Our Correspondent Belfast

The Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary has abandoned his longstanding refusal to discuss security with Northern Ireland politicians which had produced repeated demands at Westminster and Stormont for his resignation.

Sir John Hermon, who met Official Unionists, on Tuesday, ostensibly at the behest of the Northern Ireland police authority some of whose members were also present, is to meet Democratic Unionists and Alliance Party members over the next month.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, is understood to have persuaded Sir John to meet local elected representatives.

The clamour for him to resign reached a peak last month after several terrorist attacks.

The device of Sir John meeting the Stormont party deputations, separately, under the aegis of the employers, the police authority, is being seen as a face-saver for the chief constable.

Sir John and the police authority had no comment yesterday.

Three senior Official Unionists, the party's parliamentary leader Mr James Molyneux and fellow MPs Mr Kenneth Maginnis and the Rev Martin Smyth, took part in the first meeting.

Mr Smyth said that they discussed police manpower, overtime and particularly border security. They told the chief constable that the army should handle border security.

"If the Army deployed purposefully in sealing and dominating that frontier, it would be easier for the RUC to get on with their law enforcement work behind it."

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## MP's claim of cover-up at Sellafield 'nonsense'

By Ronald Faux

British Nuclear Fuels yesterday accused Mr Brian Sedgemoor, Labour MP for Hackney South of making irresponsible claims about a "cover up" on compensation payments for former employees at the Sellafield reprocessing plant in Cumbria.

Mr Sedgemoor had been told by the Department of the Environment that since 1971 when British Nuclear Fuels was formed, seven compensation payments had been made to the dependents of employees who had died after working at the plant. The biggest payment was £60,000.

In a statement yesterday the company said any suggestion that these payments were "new admissions" was nonsense. All this information was given by the company in a series of press statements dating back to the first settlement in 1977.

Additional ministerial statements were made in Parliament in 1980 and 1983 when the most recent compensation payment was made on December 22, the company said.

The company said it had paid a total of about £200,000 in compensation to the dependents of employees who died after working at Sellafield and he contrasted this with the £15m paid out in one year in compensation by the National Coal Board.

A recent study by the company of 11,500 people employed at Sellafield now or who had worked there showed that the incidence of cancer among workers was lower than the national average. The company pointed out that this was despite the fact that these people were dealing with a hundred times more radioactivity than other members of the public.

Letters, page 11

Gas pay talks

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## Angry inquest on pit flooding

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

A clash between miners in South Wales and the coal board was averted last night when a union official was said to have given an apology for the circumstances which led to the flooding of a £2m seam regarded as the lifeline of the loss-making Maerdy pit in the Rhondda valley.

A day of furious arguments between the two sides ended when the board said it had received the apology from Mr Arfon Evans, the National Union of Mineworkers lodge chairman at the pit. Mr Evans was not available for comment, but other miners said that pumps were being moved to the coalface.

Accusations by Mr Philip Weekes, South Wales area director of the NCB that the men were guilty of wanton destruction were denied by Mr Emlyn Williams, the miners' president, who accused the board of industrial sabotage.

As they argued over who a responsible, expensive new machinery at the face was submerged beneath an estimated 550,000 gallons of water. The pit, known as Little Moscow because of the mili-

tancy of the men, is the only one remaining in the valley.

Mr Williams had said that if the board did not pump out the water the miners would do it themselves. "We would not have the legal authority to do this, but the moral argument would be on our side."

The board had laid the blame firmly on the union because of its overtime ban. Mr Weekes said: "It does seem incredible that self-imposed rules are being applied so tightly that they are now affecting the very livelihood of this colliery. Every one at Maerdy knows that the mine depends on this face for improved results and it is wantonly destructive that we should flood ourselves faced with this position."

According to the board an original decision by the union's local emergency committee to provide help last Friday had been countermanded, with the result that the pit was now flooded.

Mr Williams claimed the situation had been deliberately engineered by the board as a warning to the rest of the coalfield.

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## Warning to car workers

Allied Webb

Allied Webb, subsidiary of BL's car manufacturing, were warned that if they voted against today's strike action they would be lost to the 1980 already planned.

Two weeks to the company's annual general meeting of nine at the company's main plant in Luton where the new car plant will be ready.

Small rallies to attract any sympathisers seeking bumpy markets for Chrysler.

Butler is the issue. Today's meetings at all Land Rover and one Freight Rover plant will be urged to support the company's £8.75 wage offer and strike in support of the union's claim for £19.5.

In a letter to workers yesterday Mr Tony Gilroy, managing director, said that if there was a strike he would not meet having offer and jobs would be lost.

Mr Gilroy, Solihull plant, said: "I am deeply concerned about the job of every body including myself but there is no other course of action but to recommend a strike."

Mr Williams, whose daughter is Mrs Cecil Parkinson, the former Cabinet minister, was born on New Year's Eve, said a caesarean section delivered as was disclosed last night.

Her sister, Mrs Elisabeth Dalton, said after seeing mother and daughter at St Theresa's Hospital in Wimbledon: "Sara is coping very well. She will be in the hospital for about another week."

Power station study planned

Sketch plans for a third nuclear power station at Hinkley Point, Somerset, are to be made public soon, and a full-scale study will start into the impact it would have on Bridgwater Bay.

Experts from Oxford, who gave evidence at the Sizewell B inquiry, are being called in by the Central Electricity Generating Board.

Overseas selling prices

Australia 100, Canada 100, Denmark 100, France 100, Germany 100, Italy 100, Japan 100, Netherlands 100, Portugal 100, Spain 100, Sweden 100, Switzerland 100, UK 100, USA 100, West Germany 100.

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## Review aims for all children to be educated in sciences

From Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, Exeter

In June, 95,000 boys and girls will leave school without having done any science for two years because they are allowed to drop the subject in the fourth form. And about a third of all school children studied no science at all before the age of 11.

The statistics, given to the Association for Science Education conference in Exeter yesterday, are part of the reason for the radical reassessment of science teaching now taking place at the association institution throughout England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The secondary science curriculum review, which began in 1981 and will finish in 1986 at a cost of £2m, wants all children aged 11 to 16 to learn science. This reform has also been endorsed by the Royal Society, which wants all children to do the three science subjects of biology, chemistry and physics for a fifth of their lesson time.

Addressing a symposium at Exeter University, yesterday, Mr. Mick Michell, deputy director of the review, said that 2,500 teachers were taking part in the review in 83 local education authorities in England and Wales. They were looking at how to reduce the content of O level and CSE science syllabuses and how to update them. In physics examination papers, for example, there were no questions on developments in physics since 1930.

According to figures from the Department of Education and Science only 14 per cent of boys and 9 per cent of girls study all three sciences. In most branches of science, excluding human biology, boys significantly outnumber girls.

The review is aiming to develop a new curriculum for the average child, in contrast to previous initiatives which started with the bright children and worked out from there, Mr. Michell said.

The review is also concerned that whatever is developed should be acceptable to parents, employers and universities. Mr. Michell said that he had been involved with the School's Council integrated science project and knew what it was like not to have acceptability.

The review has already made proposals to the department for the reform of teacher training for science and, in reply to questions, Mr. Michell said that he was sure the examination board would change the syllabuses. "They swim with the tide and they can see there is a tide for science for all. If they do not swim with that tide they are going to find themselves out on a limb in 1988," he said.

"This is an increasingly scientific and technological society and yet the education system is still turning children on to the streets without any science background from the age of 13," he said.

## Quality of research questioned

The quality of scientific research in the universities was questioned yesterday by Sir James Hamilton, former Permanent Secretary at the Department of Education and Science. The best was first class but some of it was distinctly mediocre, he said.

Sir James, who was delivering the presidential address to the Association for Science Education conference, said that the problem lay with university funding. The University Grants Committee should earmark grants specifically for research rather than limit student numbers in an attempt to maintain research spending.

"The process of earmarking is not without difficulty," he told the 2,000 teachers gathered at Exeter University. "There are administrative complexities and difficult judgments as between one university research group and another."

"There would, I am sure, be familiar cries of alarm under the banner of 'academic freedom' but, to my mind, the advantages of a much more effective distribution of limited funds for scientific research and the opportunity for a much more flexible approach to student numbers clearly outweigh the disadvantages."

Politechnics should also be more involved in scientific research.

## TV venture in primary schools

Microelectronics will be introduced into primary schools through five BBC schools television programmes beginning next month. The programmes show children aged seven handling microelectronic circuits with confidence.

Describing the new venture yesterday, Professor Ted Wragg of Exeter University, and chairman of the Schools Broadcasting Council, explained how children of modest ability in Cyst, St Mary, Devon, could understand all the components in a circuit and what they did as well as the concept involved and the practical applications.

The programmes, which show children in the school doing the course, come with a pack containing the essential components for a circuit.

Speaking to the Association for Science Education in Exeter, Professor Wragg described the BBC programme beginning in March, which is designed to enable teachers who have no experience of teaching science in primary schools. There was a desperate need for a curriculum leader/coordinator who would gain knowledge and ideas and then enthuse his colleagues. There should also be more science fairs and more displays of science in primary schools.

## Education authorities join protest

By Lucy Hodges

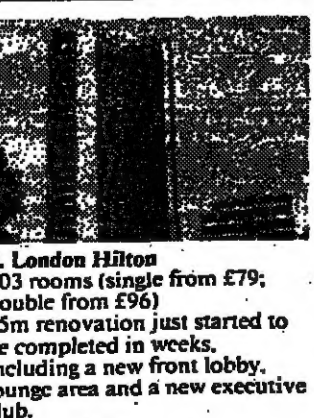
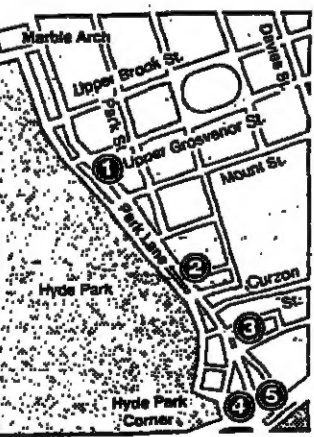
A group of education authorities responsible for one of the school children in England has called for talks with Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, over cash cuts. Education officials from 10 authorities in Yorkshire and Humberside have told him that further cuts, on top of earlier reductions, are creating "unavoidable" strains.

In a statement timed before his address to the North of England Education Conference, in Sheffield, they forecast that unless positive action is taken the nation will not have a skilled and educated workforce essential for economic recovery.

They say that to fund essential services they have had to increase the rates and to make savings by cutting maintenance, books, further education, and by increasing the price of school meals. They blame the Government for reducing what it will pay for through the block grant and allowing pay awards to teachers to be larger than government targets.

Britain must be prepared for the perils of the technological revolution, Sir Frederick Dainton, chairman of the National Radiological Protection Board and a former university chancellor, said yesterday.

Sir Frederick, giving the opening presidential address to the North of England Education Conference, at Sheffield, said that one danger was that unscrupulous governments might use the electronic revolution to concentrate power in their own hands. But the post-industrial revolution properly managed, could bring about the disappearance of boring and degrading jobs.



3. London Hilton 303 rooms (single from £79; double from £96) £5m renovation just started to be completed in weeks, including a new front lobby, lounge area and a new executive club.



High jinks: Holidaying children enjoying an aerobics workshop at the National Olympic Centre.

## Doctors challenge minister on deputizing service curbs

By Nicholas Timmins

Seven out of ten family doctors would be effectively barred from using night and weekend deputizing services if the Government limits their use, Dr John Ball, chairman of the General Medical Services Committee, said yesterday.

Such a "draconian" restriction would make many existing services unviable, he said, and it was likely that 40 of the 50 services would be forced out of business.

In a letter to Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister of Health, Dr Ball said that such a reduction was "as unacceptable as it is impracticable."

He challenged Mr Clarke to produce evidence to justify such a restriction.

Dr Ball said that the British Medical Association has been flooded with complaints from family doctors over the proposed restrictions.

Those would allow a single doctor, and those in partnership of two, to use the services for a maximum of three nights a week and alternate weekends. Large partnerships and

group practices would be expected to provide their own cover. Seventy per cent of doctors are in such practices.

About 45 per cent of Britain's 29,000 family doctors use such services regularly and half are occasional users, the BMA says.

Since the government's proposals were published before Christmas some doctors have argued that the restrictions are a resignation issue.

Others say that they should threaten to resign from out of hours cover, a move that would require permission from their family practitioner committees, while others have demanded a special conference to fight the proposals.

Dr Ball said that talk of resignation was "premature, at this point." But he said there was anger over the proposal and the way Mr Clarke had presented the draft circular without consultation.

At a time when the government was attempting to limit junior doctors' hours of work, and on call to 80 a week, the proposals would expect many

family doctors to be on call longer than that, he said.

If family doctors were to provide a good service during the day, it was only reasonable that they should be able to recuperate and get a good night's rest, he said.

That was particularly true in inner-city areas, where there were more elderly and single-handed doctors many of whom would not be able to cope with the increased demands. Patients would suffer, he said. Deputizing services might survive in the city centres, but in other areas they would not be viable.

The proposals would affect non-profit making cooperative deputizing services, as well as commercial ones.

But the BMA's council reaffirmed yesterday "strong support" for properly supervised services, and said they should be available to "all doctors who wish to subscribe to them."

If the proposals went ahead, Dr Ball said, "bootleg" services might emerge, beyond monitoring control.

## Roundsmen in retreat

## Home-produced milk price war

By Hugh Clayton

The Norman invasion of the British dairy market will not destroy this country's system of doorstep deliveries. The 38,000 pints of long-life milk from Normandy farms which were cleared for sale on Tuesday will have little impact on sales of well over 10,000 million pints a year.

Their arrival is an important symbolic success for French farmers, enraged for years by the British denying their milk a foothold while importing heavy tonnages of New Zealand butter.

But the threat to British doorstep milk deliveries began before the European Court of Justice ruled that Britain's so-called health controls on milk were really a trade barrier in disguise.

Three years ago dairies quietly began to offer cut prices

to supermarket chains which bought milk in bulk. Before then there were only two prices for standard bottled milk: the first was charged by milkmen after secret bargaining about profits between dairy companies and ministers; the other, charged in shops, was a penny higher.

Then Sir John Sainsbury, chairman of the supermarket chain, complained to farmers that dairies were operating a price ring. A month later the Office of Fair Trading said that there was to be no investigation of milk pricing. That was because prices had begun to fall among the supermarket groups.

Milkmen now charged 21p a pint for bottled standard milk, while grocers offered it for as little as 16p in cardboard. The threat to the milkman is therefore of British origin.

Consumption of milk has started to rise, thanks to price-cutting and higher school milk subsidies, after falling for years. But the milkman looks increasingly out of step.

Dairies have long complained that the profit from a milk round resides in the last few pints. If a few households cancel orders, the profit goes.

Despite the rise in consumption milk deliveries are being reduced. The number of milk rounds in England offering Sunday delivery has just dropped below half.

The milkman, who is only a memory in most countries, now seems to face a period of attrition in Britain. Milk imports can only increase pressure on the home, which still employs 30,000 roundsmen and well over 20,000 dairy workers.

## A1 murder victim left £301,967

By Stewart Tandler

Mrs Janice Weston, the London solicitor who was found battered to death in a ditch by the A1 in Cambridgeshire last September, left more than £300,000 in her will published yesterday. Mr Anthony Weston, her husband, is a main beneficiary.

Six years ago Mrs Weston, aged 36 when she died, was left more than £100,000 by Mr Heinz Isner, chairman of the Motttoy toy company and a client and friend. Police investigating the death of Mrs Weston have interviewed members of Mr Isner's family as background to their inquiries.

In the will, which was published in London, Mrs Weston, who lived in Addison Avenue, Holland Park, west London, left an estate valued at £414,990 gross and £301,967 net before tax paid. Some jewelry and furniture is to be disposed by trustees according to instructions left by Mrs Weston.

Her husband is given the use for life of other furniture. Mrs Weston's mother receives £10,000 and Mrs Linda Davies, the dead woman's sister, inherits a third of the residue while Mr Weston receives the income from the other two thirds of the residue for life. On his death the remainder will be shared equally by Mr Weston's two children and Mrs Weston's niece and two nephews.

## Father charged

David Parr, aged 30, of Matlock, was remanded in custody until January 12 by magistrates in Matlock, Derbyshire, yesterday charged with murdering his six-week-old son, Michael.

## Anglers left in peace by cruel sports league

By Hugh Clayton

The League Against Cruel Sports said yesterday that it opposed the shooting of grouse and pheasants as well as hunting with hounds. But the league, the largest anti-hunting group in Britain, said that it would not join the Hunt Saboteurs' Association in trying to win the abolition of fishing.

Mr Richard Course, executive director of the league, explained: "We are opposed to pheasant-shooting and grouse-shooting. But because of the activities of gamekeepers in killing off predatory birds, you have a massive explosion in the population of pigeons. We would have to say that people can shoot one type of bird but not another."

The league, which has strong links with the Labour Party, wants wildlife protection laws extended to include animals such as foxes and hares which are now hunted. It is also leading a campaign to persuade local authorities to ban hunting on their land.

Mr Course said that the league's policy on shooting was incomplete. It did not yet plan to campaign against any type of shooting sport, but it believed that more poisonous lead was left in the countryside by shooters than by anglers.

He added that he did not know exactly why the league's elected leaders had decided not to oppose fishing.

"I am speculating. In my view our executive committee takes the line that fishing is nowhere as cruel as hunting with dogs. The whole thing about hunting is chasing an animal to exhaustion. They deliberately breed their dogs to be slower than their victims, but to have more stamina."

The British Field Sports Society said that the danger to angling must be obvious to all fishermen. "The opponents of country sports are clearly broadening their attack on all fronts". Leading article, page 11

## Gleneagles takeover

By Warner

consortium of 19 mainly Scottish financial institutions organized by the Edinburgh-based British Linen Bank.

The company is trying to raise an extra £9.7m from shareholders to refurbish Piccadilly Hotel in London, where it recently bought a long leasehold interest.

The Gleneagles Hotel with its four golf courses, was built in 1934. There are private bathrooms and lobbies in each of the 220 bedrooms.

British Rail said last night that it had decided to sell its shareholding after being told about the fund-raising exercise.

Mr Peter Tyrie, Gleneagles Hotels managing director, described the bid as "far too cheap" and said that he was "disappointed by the disloyalty of British Rail".

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# Cocaine up fivefold in record year for drugs seizures

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

Drug seizures by Britain's customs investigators rose yet again last year to a new record, with the discovery of heroin caches valued at £25m and cocaine valued at more than £12m in street sales.

The figures, issued yesterday, show that drugs seized by customs last year were valued at £62.9m compared with £50m in 1982. Heroin seizures rose by about 10 per cent and cocaine seizures increased fivefold. Commenting on the seizures, Mr Peter Cutting, head of the customs investigation branch, said the increase in cocaine discoveries was due to more investigations. Cocaine had been a fashionable drug but there were signs that its popularity was waning. Mr Cutting said that the proportional changes in the amounts of different drugs seized year by year did not necessarily mean a change in the amount of traffic, but indicated greater or lesser efforts by customs in that particular area. There was no way of calculating the true state of the market in one drug. For a long time cocaine smugglers had been using involved routes to move supplies from sources in South America, and the same pattern was now beginning to show in heroin trafficking. The main growth area remains the "golden crescent" area of Pakistan, Afghanistan

## DRUG SEIZURES BY CUSTOMS

Drug	1983 (1982)	Value (£m)
Cannabis	18,124 kilos (16,600)	£24.8m
Heroin	221 kilos (189)	£25.0m
Cocaine	71 kilos (12)	£12.0m
LSD	6,897 doses (17,900)	£14.2m
Amphetamine	12 kilos (2.2)	£21.2m

and Iran where up to 20,000 acres are available for opium poppy cultivation each year. The customs estimate that more than 85 per cent of the heroin seen in Britain last year came from the region. Mr Cutting said that Heathrow airport remained the main point of entry for smugglers, but they were also trying to find other weak points. He said that the street price of heroin had remained stable and the strength of the dosages sold had increased. However he did not accept that that meant the market was flooded. He said there was no evidence of a large-scale organization dominating the British market in the way he believed existed in the United States and he criticized some of the "panic" reporting on heroin use in the press.

Nonetheless, Mr Cutting said there was no reason for complacency. Since 1979 more drugs had become available on the streets. Asked whether the customs service was still not devoting enough men to fighting the

heroin problem, he said that his men were working hard to keep the market in line. He said that the customs service was still not devoting enough men to fighting the

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## Golden day for selling big boats

By Kenneth Gosling

The largest vessel at this year's International Boat Show at Earls Court, London, had been sold to a British buyer yesterday - 24 hours before the event opened to the public.

The Hatteras 53ED, a twin-diesel motor cruiser with gold fittings, including a gold toothbrush, cost £400,000, plus £60,000 value-added tax.

The buyer's identity was not disclosed. He is understood to have bought it for his own use and not for his engineering company.

Another sale, to another British buyer, was near completion yesterday afternoon.

Mr Paul Hadley, the sales manager, said: "If you were in a hurry, we could get you one in about three months. Sadly, these days it is not the stockbroker who comes for this type of boat."

"The type of man most likely to buy it will be in the petrol business or something to do with computers. We also sell some nice big sailboats, 65-footers - we reckon to deal in between 320 to 340 big boats a year."

But it will be the minnows among the record number of 800 exhibits that most of the 250,000 expected visitors between now and January 15 will come to see. They include a GRP pram dinghy for under £150, or a sailboat for just under £100.

The organizers of this 30th show expect exhibitors to do good business, with a possible return to the boom years of sailing in the early 1970s.

Apart from boats, exhibits include a Welbike, small radar systems, a rustproof folding bike, a wrist strap to cure travel sickness and inversion therapy boots.

These, a show official explained, are designed "to cure backache and loss of hair and to keep you young."

Show visitors will also be rejuvenated by the jazz bands and can-can dancers who will perform daily on the deck of the Mississippi sternwheeler in the poolside harbour.

The show is organized for the Ship and Boat Builders National Federation by National Boat Shows Ltd and the Daily Express.

## The Selby coalfield

# Miners spruce up and cut costs

From Ronald Faux, Selby

Uncertainty at many traditional pits in the coalfields of Yorkshire and the North-East has shifted the focus for the future of mining on the super-pits of the North and the development of such huge reserves as the Selby field in East Yorkshire.

With Mr Arthur Scargill's "hit list" of pits earmarked for closure still regarded as fiction by the National Coal Board, any mine seen as the manpower losses in recent years and the performance expected from the new pits as amounting to the same thing.

In Selby, which lies on a lump of coal the size of the Isle of Wight, the transformation of the mine has been most marked, and suspicions that rural peace would be shattered by an invasion of grimy and aggressive individuals have largely faded.

The image of the modern miner in the Selby area is altogether more spruce and socially acceptable. A top earner in the industrial league more often a technician than mere muscle power for a pick.

A research paper from York University, commenting on the miner's new image and the fresh corporate look for coal, said: "It seems that in Selby the hard-living miner of the past will be replaced by an affluent contemporary more in



Mr Scargill: "Hit list" of pits

they worked at a different sort of job, but what is there, these days? People have been very friendly and could not have been more welcoming, though."

She said that some families had moved but had gone back to the old mining areas because they felt they had left their roots behind.

The problems with flooding at Whitworth mine, where her two sons work underground, are a reminder that even with a modern pit the old dangers remain.

Visitors were constantly asking the way to the mine at Stillingfleet. They drove straight past it without realizing that the oblong towers of mellow-coloured brickwork marked a mine.

## Cabinet dilemma in 1953

# 'Wets' stopped spending cuts

By Peter Hennessy and David Walker

In a remarkable parallel with the present day, Sir Winston Churchill's Conservative Government of 30 years ago carried out a wide-ranging review of social spending, and then considered, and discarded, many of the same options for cuts as those now confronting Mrs Thatcher's administration.

The newly released Cabinet records show that in 1953 Mr R. A. Butler, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, ordered a survey of possible cuts in health, education and social security spending. Ministers were faced with a list that would produce the savings but would also provoke "serious political opposition."

Among the 1953 options apparently still on the agenda were the charging of fees for educational courses, cutting student grants, reducing housing subsidies, failing to keep pensions in line with inflation and trimming welfare benefits.

But in Churchill's Cabinet the "wets" of the day, including Mr Butler, held sway and could rely on Churchill's own paternalist views on social spending. The hardliners, who included Mr Peter (later Lord) Thorneycroft, President of the Board of Trade, were in a distinct minority.

The 1953 records show that the Cabinet was beset by fears of a recession in the United States that would drag world trade down and force the British Government to cut its spend-

ing. On the one hand Cabinet committees worked to produce a "reserve list" of public works needed to avoid extensive unemployment if the recession hit Britain; on the other Mr Butler ordered his detailed review of spending in all departments, including defence.



R. A. Butler: Detailed review ordered

food subsidies and other social outlays.

He found the growing real cost of the National Health Service worrying: since 1948-49 it had doubled in cash terms although prices had risen by only 25 per cent. But his Cabinet colleagues did not like the idea of saving money by putting up prescription charges (to one shilling) and opted instead for an inquiry.

A list of possible cuts in education spending included raising the school starting age

from five to six and lowering the leaving age from 15 to 14. But the Minister for Education, Miss Florence Horsbrugh, fought back in memoranda. On charging fees for schooling she wrote: "It would seem particularly anomalous that the Government should first increase children's allowances and then take some part of them back by forcing parents to pay for compulsory schooling."

An attempt was made to reverse the policy of encouraging people to move out of London and the big cities to the new towns that were in the middle of construction. But Mr Harold Macmillan, Minister of Housing and Local Government, was determined to reach his target of 300,000 houses built a year, and housing subsidies remained in place.

The minutes show there was lengthy discussion of a policy that would find no favour nowadays. In 1953 unemployment was at historically low levels, and ministers favoured one way of keeping more people at work for longer while simultaneously reducing the cost of pensions: raising the retirement age from 65 to 70.

In retrospect the Treasury's forward projections of public spending from 1953 to 1963 look hopelessly underestimated, but projections also underestimated the growth in the economy, which ensured that the darkest of Treasury fears for government spending and income never came to pass.

At yesterday's meeting of the West Midlands police

## Police chauffeur inquiry

The Chief Constable of the West Midlands was asked yesterday to investigate the cost of providing him and seven other officers with chauffeur-driven cars.

Sir Philip Knights, his deputy chief constable and six assistant chief constables have chauffeur-driven cars for official functions and to take them to and from home to their offices.

Sir Philip has his own car which, for security reasons, is driven by a police officer, but the others take their civilian chauffeurs and vehicles from a pool of 30 cars.

At yesterday's meeting of the West Midlands police

committee, Mr Ted Bentley a Labour member, demanded to know how much this cost. He said other metropolitan counties provided chauffeur-driven cars for their chief constables, but paid a car allowance to other senior officers.

"I do not feel that the chief constable can justify the fact that all our assistant chief constables are picked up from home and brought to the office," he accepted that Sir Philip should have a chauffeur, but not the other senior officers.

Mr Jim French, Mr Mark Kahn, Mr Terence Kelly and Mr Howard Whitten, say that to

## Halt NUJ meeting call

Four former members of the national executive of the National Union of Journalists called yesterday for the cancellation of the union's planned special delegate meeting on January 21 over the Dimbleby Newspapers issue.

On February 1, the House of Lords will be hearing an appeal against a High Court order that the union should call off industrial action against Dimbleby Newspapers, and the four felt it would be legally dangerous to go ahead with the special meeting.

Mr Jim French, Mr Mark Kahn, Mr Terence Kelly and Mr Howard Whitten, say that to

hold the meeting a few days before the issue is to be heard by the highest appeal court in the land would be contempt. "Hundreds of members were angered when our leaders first put the union's funds at risk, and they do not want it to happen again," they said.

"They were alarmed when the executive first decided to defy the High Court injunction. And now it would be absurd for a journalists' union to flout the sub judice principle."

An NUJ spokesman said that a special meeting of the union's executive had been called for next week when the position would be considered further.

## £30m scheme to strengthen Severn Bridge

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

The Government is expected later this month to approve the spending of more than £30m to strengthen the Severn Bridge. The work, which could take more than two years, comes after widespread concern over safety and the economic consequences closure.

Only one lane is open in each direction on the bridge, which one independent report said could collapse in exceptional circumstances.

The strengthening work is likely to involve building new support legs in the towers; replacing the steel ropes from which the bridge is suspended and renewing the surface of the bridge, possibly with specially-coated plywood panels.

The announcement will not curb growing demands for an immediate feasibility study into a second crossing. The Wales CBI says that traffic trends make a new crossing essential even if the present bridge was operating at full capacity.

Local authority representatives and industrialists from South Wales and the West County are to meet Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, in London to press their case.

Next Monday, a second conference of local authorities from both sides of the Severn is to be held in Gwent.

## Engineer loses fight against new breath-test

From Our Correspondent, Manchester

A company director who said the new breath-test machine would have lost his fight to keep his driving licence yesterday.

The Lion Intoximeter 3000 showed that Mr Eric Pyatt had consumed the equivalent of eight or nine pints of beer. Manchester city magistrates were told and they convicted him of driving with excess alcohol in his blood.

He was fined £100, banned from driving for 12 months and ordered to pay £200 costs.

Mr Pyatt, aged 51, of Anselm Avenue, Crumpsall, Manchester, said he was astounded when told the machine indicated more than twice the legal limit.

He said he had had five half pints of lager, a glass of wine and a glass of port. But during the two-day hearing, Dr Paul Williams, who was called as an expert witness, said the machine had failsafe devices and any errors were in favour of the motorist.

Of the machine which tested Mr Pyatt, he said: "There was nothing in its print-out to suggest it was not working properly."

Mr Eric Shannon, a barrister for Mr Pyatt, said his client was employed as a marine engineer and drove between 35,000 and 40,000 miles a year.

## EEC rules puzzle tied house tenants

By Derek Harris

European Commission guidelines intended to tell Britain's public house tenants how they can loosen ties with their breweries under new rules are so complicated that landlords and tenants are asking lawyers what they mean.

What is clear is that tenants will still be tied for most draught beer, but will be able to buy wines and spirits elsewhere if they can secure a better deal which a brewer will not match. Tenanted houses account for nearly half of Britain's 76,000 public houses.

Tenancy agreements have usually said wines and spirits should be bought from the brewer. The new rules, which become effective on January 1 could check the rate of price rises at the bar counter. Tenants have often complained that they can buy wines and spirits more cheaply at supermarkets and brewers have replied that factors such as delivery cost need to be taken into account.

The guidelines say supplies must be "at prices and on conditions allowing normal sales to the consumer". In assessing differences in conditions of sale, the first jud-

## Plea to help find murder shotgun

Detectives appealed yesterday to villagers to help to find a 12-bore shotgun and four cases from cartridges used in the murder of Rosalind Richards, a barmaid, aged 18, and Rodney Fellow, aged 32, who were found dead in a caravan in the village of Manacah, Cornwall, two days after Christmas.

The guidelines say supplies must be "at prices and on conditions allowing normal sales to the consumer". In assessing differences in conditions of sale, the first jud-

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● Americans feel immediate future will be significantly better says nation-wide poll.

● Soviet leaders say Soviet people enter 1984 with feeling of optimism and confidence, and pledge that the Soviet Union and other countries of the Soviet bloc are taking all measures needed to preserve peace.

● Growing peace among Western leaders that recent contacts between U.S.A. and Soviet Union will lead to improved relations, says BBC World Service.

● Greek Prime Minister and Romanian President send joint letter to U.S. and Soviet Heads of State urging co-operation in peace efforts.

● Opening of world's longest natural gas pipeline marks milestone in co-operation between Soviet Union and Western Europe.

● Chairman of State Council of Poland emphasizes importance of action to consolidate peace, lessen international tension, and broaden co-operation between countries of different social systems.

● China proposes reunification talks with Taiwan offering large measure of autonomy.

● South Africa Prime Minister foresees better relations with neighbouring African states.

● Calm in Lebanon welcomes New Year.

● Progress in human rights seen in El Salvador.

● California legislators enjoy new prospect of \$1.5 billion surplus in contrast to last year's \$1.5 billion deficit.

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## Salvadoreans drag feet on US demands for death squads crackdown

San Salvador (NYT) - The Salvadoran armed forces have announced military changes without meeting US requests to exile officers suspected of taking part in death squad activities. Diplomats and Salvadoran politicians say the Government is having difficulty complying with the demand to reduce violence and punish offenders. Vice-President George Bush when he visited El Salvador early in December. Suspects are apparently refusing to leave the country.

It is not unusual for death squad activity to drop in the holiday season, and diplomats have said that the removal of the intelligence directors was only cosmetic since they are still in the country and the intelligence sections are still staffed by people involved in killings. Mr Bush wanted the exiling of more than 25 military officers and civilians and an end to arrests by armed civilians. Neither of these demands had been met.

Why the military delayed action against the death squad suspects is unclear. Some Salvadoran politicians suggested that the Government and military might be trying to see if the Reagan Administration would be satisfied with less. American Embassy officials declined to comment, but one diplomat said that the Salvadoreans could lose the war by refusing to do anything about the US demands.

## President v lemmings Koivisto chastised

From Olli Kivinen, Helsinki

The relations between President Mauno Koivisto of Finland and the country's press deteriorated further this week when he compared journalists to a flock of lemmings and tried to limit their right to question and criticize.

In an interview on Tuesday with the country's oldest newspaper, *Aho Underteller*, which is celebrating its 160th anniversary, President Koivisto made a number of observations which brought a strong reaction from journalists.

Among other things, he seemed to deny foreigners the right to participate in the country's internal debate. He mentioned Mr Jaha-Otto Johansen, the well-known editor of the Norwegian daily *Dagbladet* and a respected specialist on Finnish affairs.

Mr Johansen is an outsider and "cannot interfere in our internal debate the way he does", President Koivisto said. This statement led to a howl of protest in Finland and other Nordic countries. Mr Johansen earlier criticized the President for making unclear statements.

Finland's independent and critical press has often joined in asking for more clarity and this has obviously irritated the President. In the same interview, he owed never to explain himself. "From now on, I will see to it that nobody tries to explain the ways I think. Not even myself."

President Koivisto has always preferred long, philosophical discussions, which journalists and other foreigners have also become used to keeping a low profile in a country where the President's constitutional position is strong.

He was elected with a majority two years ago and his popularity with the voters continued to grow. But he issued a number of statements which have led to uneasiness in the last six months.

The most celebrated "confidential" letter to leading editors, demanding discretion in the reporting of the country's foreign policy, was leaked. The letter was leaked by Swedish newspapers and President received a bad press.

In Tuesday's interview, President Koivisto revealed his dissatisfaction is partly on the persistent demands for clearer explanations of two votes in the UN National General Assembly session.

Many papers questioned why Finland condemned the invasion of Grenada and abstained on Afghanistan. There was misunderstanding between the Foreign Office and the President, and the clarifications were far from satisfactory for many independent newspapers.

The result was that Finnish foreign policy received much negative publicity at a time when the country tried to ignore the ramifications of the deteriorating international situation.

## Bitter peach harvest in Calabria

From Our Own Correspondent Rome

EEC butter mountains, wine lakes, olive oil wells - and now it's the great peach scandal down on the farm in Calabria, the toe of Italy.

Allegations put forward in the Calabria regional council speak of huge subsidies fraudulently from the European Community for the support of peach growing in the area. The accusers maintain that the Community payments amount to about £8m a year - yet the region has virtually no peach harvest at all.

The attack does not come from the Communist opposition (though they are naturally delighted by it) but from two dissidents from the Christian Democratic Party, which controls the Council.

The embarrassed administration has challenged the two dissidents to show evidence of any fraud and they in turn are demanding that council records be turned over to the judiciary for investigation.

Signor Sergio Scarpino and Signor Lucio Mirabelli claim that state agencies have been collecting peach harvests and destroying them artificially to maintain prices in Reggio di Calabria and the province of Catanzaro.

And they say Community subsidies have been claimed for 1.5 million kilos of peaches in Calabria where none are produced and for 2 million kilos in Catanzaro where only half that number are grown.

## Military muzzled in Aquino inquiry

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Philippines military authorities were yesterday ordered to stop their investigations into the murder of the opposition leader, Benigno Aquino, after civilian commission of inquiry complained that were intimidating witnesses.

The order from the Defence Minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, came a day after the chairman of the commission Mrs Corason Agarwa, had written to Mr Enrile. Despite a Presidential order transferring all powers to the five-man commission, separate inquiries were being conducted.

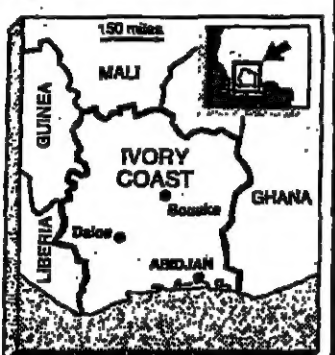
General Fabian Ver, directed that if the military wished to verify any fact or the credence of a witness, it should be done with the "authority, control and supervision of the board". When he testified before the board last month, Mr Enrile promised that the military would not retaliate if someone contradicted its version.

## Energy crisis in Abidjan

### Showcase Coast loses its cool

From Clifford May, New York Times

West Africa's only ice skating rink has melted. In the tall, modern office buildings of central Abidjan, executives gaze out of windows that do not open through eyes blurred with perspiration. Every evening, well-heeled Europeans and Ivorians dine by candlelight in elegant restaurants, then go home and read by candlelight as well.



About two weeks ago, the Ivory Coast began to run out of power. Hydroelectricity is the source of 92 per cent of the country's energy. Lack of sufficient rain has caused the water level in the dams to sink steadily, so there is no longer enough to run many of the turbines.

At first, the blackouts were brief - two or three hours a day in one neighbourhood or another - and nobody worried much about it. But in recent days, the power cuts have grown longer and more frequent. Some neighbourhoods are without electricity for up to 17 hours a day, with no power whatever in daylight hours. Industrial capacity has been reduced by an estimated 35 per cent. Tons of food have spoiled. Whole neighbourhoods have had to do without water when the electricity for the pumps was cut.

Some businessmen have stopped going to their offices, afraid of getting stuck in the elevators or unwilling to spend the day in a room that can become as hot and damp as a steam bath.

"For years, I had gone from my air-conditioned villa to my air-conditioned car to my air-conditioned office," one businessman said. "I never realized just how hot it really is here."

Power shortages are by no means a novelty in the region. In Accra, the capital of neighbouring Ghana, electricity is now supplied only on alternate days. In Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, blackouts are an accepted part of life and every factory, business and home that can afford it has a diesel generator ready to switch on when the lights go out.

But the Ivory Coast is not Ghana or Nigeria. This country has long been known as the showcase of Africa, a modern nation where bureaucrats think ahead and where work gets done. For reasons that no one quite understands, this time the rule has been broken and that appears to be causing a crisis of confidence as well.

Water levels in a dam do not just drop overnight, and the present shortage cannot have come as a surprise. President Felix Houphouët-Boigny, who since independence 23 years ago has run the Ivory Coast with unusual efficiency and dynamism, has yet to acknowledge publicly that there is a problem or to assure the population that he is handling it.

The director of the electricity authority, Konan Lambert, has admitted that the energy shortage is catastrophic, but he explained the lack of planning only by saying: "We had chosen the optimistic thesis."

One Ivorian businessman commented: "I guess that means they were hoping for a monsoon during the dry season."

Failing that, the likely solution is for the country to buy turbines that run on fossil fuels. According to businessmen and diplomats, there are four such General Electric turbines now sitting on flatcars in Schenectady, New York state. They could be delivered within three weeks.

According to these same sources, however, the French Government, which retains a strong influence in this former French colony, is pressing the Ivorian Government to buy French turbines, even if that meant waiting longer for them.

Meanwhile, for many hours each day, the computer screens go dark, the electric typewriters stop humming, refrigerators grow warm, ovens grow cool and dentists hang up their drills.

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## Danish coalition win may still mean stalemate

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

The Danish general election next Tuesday expected to strengthen the position of the right wing minority Government of Mr Poul Schluter, the country's first Conservative Prime Minister since 1901.

Of more importance is whether or not the poll, the seventh general election in 13 years, will end with the 10-year political deadlock and provide the 16-month-old Government with the parliamentary majority needed for passing the necessary tough economic legislation.

The latest opinion poll, conducted for the leading daily *Jyllands Posten*, follows other surveys in predicting a doubling of the Conservative vote to 29 per cent at the cost of Mr Schluter's three coalition partners, the Venstre Liberals, the Centre Democrats and the Christian People's Party.

The small key Radical Liberal Party, which backs the Conservative-led Government's economic policies, could, however, do poorly. This would

mean that the new 179-seat Folketing (parliament) might well see the present Government increase its number of seats from 66 to about 80, while paradoxically still lacking majority support, causing a stalemate and continuing political instability.

The election was called when Mr Schluter's coalition failed to gain parliamentary support for its 1984 Finance Bill, after the opposition Social Democrats, traditionally the biggest political party, voted against it.

Mr Schluter's record since taking office in 1982 after eight years of Social Democratic rule has been impressive in relation to the economy, the main issue in the election. Inflation has been halved, interest rates and the balance of payments deficit have tumbled, the Danish *krona* has been stabilized and a new optimism is in the air about economic revival.

Nine parties hold seats in the outgoing Parliament and 13 are contesting the election.

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# Youth revolt challenges Tunisian success

From Godfrey Morrison, Rabat

Despite the declaration of a state of emergency, shooting was heard from the university area and the northern suburbs of Tunis yesterday, while comparatively calm returned to the centre of the capital, the scene on Tuesday of violent riots.

By declaring an emergency President Habib Bourguiba, who is 80, has handed responsibility for law and order to the army, and tanks were stationed yesterday at strategic points in the city.

The unrest, which has so far left at least 15 people dead, began in southern Tunisia last

## Britons safe

Thomson Holidays, which has 600 clients on holiday in Tunisia, said yesterday that they had been advised to stay in their hotels, although few were aware of any trouble. The main resorts of Hammamet and Monastir are well away from the trouble spots. No assurances are being run from the hotels at present.

The manager of the Sahara Beach Hotel, near Monastir, said: "We have over 700 guests, 300 of them British. They are all very happy, the temperature is 75-80°F and there are no problems."

week and has shattered the calm of a country with one of the most enviable records in Africa for political stability and economic progress.

As so often in Africa, the riots followed a rise in the price of the country's staple food - in this case, a doubling of the cost of a loaf of bread.

Tuesday's violence in Tunis appears to have been more serious than official announcements have suggested, with informed sources and eye-witnesses telling *The Times* by



Order restored: An army tank stationed in the centre of Tunis yesterday

"Apart from minor incidents involving students and Muslim fundamentalists, there had been no serious violence in the capital since July 1978, when a general strike, again partly caused by price rises, degenerated into violence in which estimates of casualties vary from about 20 to more than 100 dead."

Informed sources in Tunis said it was impossible to estimate the number of killed and wounded in the present trouble because there had been so widespread rioting from the south, and Tunis they have affected places such as Kef.

So far as was known, the disturbances had not so far affected Bizerta or other towns in the north, the sources said.

The present violence will put a question mark over Tunisia's hesitant progress towards democracy. It comes less than two months after President Bourguiba announced the legalization of two opposition parties, and his intention to legislate for the introduction of pluralism in both politics and the trade unions.

For more than a quarter of a century his Destourian Socialist Party has enjoyed a virtual monopoly of political power. It

is known that the moves towards democracy, vigorously promoted by the Prime Minister, Mr Muhammad M'Zali, President Bourguiba's successor-designate, and by Wassila, the President's influential wife, were equally vigorously resisted by some hardliners in the political establishment.

That the young and often well-educated unemployed can cause such mayhem in a country as economically successful and well-managed as Tunisia - it has enjoyed almost uninterrupted economic growth since independence - underlines the daunting task faced by

Africa's leaders in a recession. Urged by the International Monetary Fund, economists and bankers to reduce budget deficits by cutting government expenditure, including subsidies on basic commodities, African governments are forced to slow down economic machines which, even in good times, cannot provide enough jobs to keep pace with high birth rates.

Even in prosperous countries such as Tunisia, social security services are rudimentary, and when the unemployed go on the streets it is not to form orderly dole queues, but to try to overthrow the Government.

## Scores die as Israeli planes hit Shia bases in Bekaa

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

Israeli jets bombed and strafed towns in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley for an hour yesterday, leaving scores of people dead.

At least 10 fighters were involved in the attack over Syrian-controlled territory, aimed at bases used by pro-Iranian Shia Muslim militias and Iranian Revolutionary Guards. On Tuesday Israeli jets struck at Palestinian guerrilla encampments in Lebanon's central mountains.

Reports from the area indicated that among the sites hit yesterday on the outskirts of Baalbek and in villages nearby, were the Wavel Palestinian Refugee Camp, a police barracks, a restaurant and a filling station.

Beirut radio put the death toll at nearly 100, with at least 400 injured. No breakdown was

available on civilian and military casualties. The Israeli Military Command in Tel Aviv said its pilots scored accurate hits on two guerrilla bases and returned safely.

Israel blames the Shia militias in the Bekaa - the Islamic Amal movement and Hezbollah - for the November bomb attack on its military headquarters in the southern Lebanese port city of Tyre.

Meanwhile in Beirut the Saudi mediator Mr Rafik Hariri, arrived as the Government of President Amin Gemayel prepared to announce a security agreement aimed at ending civil war in Lebanon.

Mr Chafic Wazzan, the Prime Minister, said Lebanese leaders had agreed to the plan and that "only very few details remain to be crystallized".

Under the plan, developed

with Mr Hariri's assistance, buffer zones will be created along the front lines of last September's battle areas. Foreign news observers may be called in if needed.

Government security forces will take over positions, particularly along strategic highways, controlled by sectarian militias.

In the Bekaa Syrian troops and civil defence volunteers worked through the day pulling victims from the rubble of buildings. Radio broadcast frequent appeals for blood donors.

Threats - in the wake of increased attacks on Israeli patrols in southern Lebanon - drew angry criticism from Lebanese Muslim leaders and threats of increased guerrilla actions against Israel.

## Britain cool to Falkland proposal

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Britain reacted coolly yesterday to the Argentine proposal for a transfer of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands based on a special statute to guarantee the interests of the islanders.

The Argentine proposal, announced in Buenos Aires on Tuesday, was the first official policy statement on the Falklands by the new Government of President Raul Alfonsín.

In an official statement the Foreign Office in London said it had not yet seen the text of the Argentine Foreign Ministry's statement, but when received it would be studied carefully.

"It appears that the statement is based on the premise that the outcome of any negotiations on the Falkland Islands must be the transfer of sovereignty to Argentina, regardless of the wishes of the islanders."

"British ministers have made clear that they stand by their commitment to the islanders and are not entering into negotiations about sovereignty," the Foreign Office said.

In the British Government's view, the way ahead for Anglo-Argentine relations should be to start in practical areas in which agreement should be possible. These could include the normalization of trade and economic relations, repatriation of the Argentine dead, and visits by next of kin.

As a result, the imprisoned leaders have been offered, first discreetly, then openly, the possibility of emigrating. But some of the defendants - above all, the two key dissidents, Mr Jacob Kuron and Mr Adam Michnik - have rejected this and would like to use a trial to demonstrate what they believe to be the fragility of the Jaruzelski Government and the errors of socialist policies.

This would be a severe embarrassment (Soviet journals have already been criticizing Polish establishment figures for their diluted socialism), so church efforts to free the

prisoners in a mutually acceptable, face-saving way have met with a reasonably sympathetic response.

The negotiations have been kept secret, at least in their details. But some church activists believe that a formula, under which Mr Kuron is given a scholarship to the Vatican university and the others are released, on condition they abstain from political activity for a specified period might be acceptable.

There is, however, no entirely straightforward solution. Some of the Solidarity leaders are willing to be released but on a number of conditions, thus reversing the usual course of events, whereby governments and not political prisoners state their terms.

The Authorities, in turn, are anxious to show they have not changed their minds about the "Counter-revolutionary" character of the dissidents.

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Leading article, page 11.

## Church meets state

## Glemp seeks way to free top prisoners

From Roger Byres, Warsaw

Cardinal Jozef Glemp, who will meet General Wojciech Jaruzelski and make a first attempt to find a formula to secure the release of Poland's 11 most controversial political prisoners, church sources said yesterday.

Mr Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, confirming the meeting, said humanitarian issues, the status of the church and the church fund for private farmers would be on the agenda.

But church advisers have made clear that humanitarian issues would include how to free seven imprisoned Solidarity leaders and four members of the dissident KOR group.

Lay Catholics - some of who acted as advisers to the Solidarity trade union before martial law - have been talking to the authorities about freeing the prisoners, who have been awaiting trial on charges of attempting to overthrow the state for the past two years.

The authorities would apparently like to avoid a big political trial - it would be the most significant in Poland for some 25 years and would almost certainly open up old wounds - but not at the price of seeming weak.

As a result, the imprisoned leaders have been offered, first discreetly, then openly, the possibility of emigrating. But some of the defendants - above all, the two key dissidents, Mr Jacob Kuron and Mr Adam Michnik - have rejected this and would like to use a trial to demonstrate what they believe to be the fragility of the Jaruzelski Government and the errors of socialist policies.

This would be a severe embarrassment (Soviet journals have already been criticizing Polish establishment figures for their diluted socialism), so church efforts to free the

prisoners in a mutually acceptable, face-saving way have met with a reasonably sympathetic response.

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Leading article, page 11.

## Journalism mourns Richard Hughes

## A legend who lives on in fiction

By Richard Dowden

Mr Richard Hughes, *The Times* Hongkong correspondent and the best known and most colourful veteran newspaperman in the Far East, died in Hongkong yesterday aged 77.

His career spanned half a century and included exclusive interviews by Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean in Moscow in 1956. As a journalist he was renowned for his coverage of Japan and Hongkong in the 1950s and 1960s and his writings on China in the first years after the revolution.

A big, burly Australian, Hughes started as a reporter on *The Star* in Melbourne in 1934 and went on to write for leading journals in the Far East, including the *Far Eastern Economist*. He also wrote a number of books, the best known being *Borrowed Place*, *Borrowed Time*, an introduction to Hongkong, in 1979 he was awarded the CBE for his services to journalism, and last year the Australian Government awarded him a special pension.

He died in hospital, where he had been for five weeks with a liver complaint.

As he grew older Hughes, almost an institution in Hongkong, became more famous as a personality than a journalist. John Le Carré used him, barely disguised, as the character Caw in his novel *The Honourable Schoolboy*, and Ian Fleming, his former editor at *The Sunday Times*, based the Australian detective Dikko Henderson on him in the novel *You Only Live Twice*.

In a statement issued last night, John Le Carré said Hughes was an "enormously generous man."

He wrote to him before writing *The Honourable Schoolboy* to ask if he objected to being used as a character. He wrote back to say: "You libel me to the hilt, and I'm an order."

"It was his generosity that was remarkable," Le Carré said, "and the ribald gut-tending humour. The last thing he said to my face was 'Goodbye, son. Keep your arse to the sunset'."

A measure of his eminence in Hongkong is the plaque bearing his name and image over his favourite table in the Grill Room of the Hongkong Hilton. "It was a sort of shrine," a

friend remembers. In the Foreign Correspondents Club, which he helped found and presided over for many years, there has been a bust of him for more than five years.

Mr Frank Giles, former editor of *The Sunday Times* who saw Hughes just before he went into hospital, said yesterday: "Dick's death means the end of a living legend. I don't suppose there was a newspaperman in the world with a greater and more justified reputation for being a 'character'. Yet behind the eccentricity and flamboyance there was a shrewd and well-stored mind."

He was a lapsed Roman Catholic but always pretended to be an archbishop, referring to everyone as 'Your Grace' and making the sign of the cross at every opportunity.

Mr Derek Davies, editor of the *Far Eastern Economic Review*, said Hughes highlighted the emergence of Japan and China after the Second World War. "He was a true professional, but above all he was great company. He was like sitting down at a table with Falstaff," he said.

Obituary, page 12

## Elgin time sharing proposed by Kinnock

From Mario Modiano, Athens

A time-sharing formula that would allow the Elgin Marbles, now in the British Museum, to be near the Acropolis in Athens - their original site - for most of the time, is being put to the Greek Government by Mr Neil Kinnock, the British Labour Party leader.

Mr Kinnock, who is here with his wife and two teenage children as the official guest of Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister, is meeting the Miss Melina Mercouri, the Greek Minister of Culture, today to discuss his proposal. "I want to see what her responses are to my suggestions before we take any action," he said.

The Kinnocks were guests yesterday at an informal luncheon at Mr Papandreu's country house at Kastri, north of Athens. The two Socialist leaders had a one-hour private meeting, during which they broached a wide range of topics, including the reform of the European Community, Cyprus and the Middle East. "We agreed on almost everything," the Labour leader said.

Earlier the Kinnocks had visited the fifth-century BC Acropolis, from where Lord Elgin removed the marbles almost two centuries ago, while Greece was still under Ottoman rule.

Mr Kinnock told journalists that he wondered how the British would feel if part of the Crown Jewels were in another country.

"The Greek people must have access to the marbles. I think that in modern times, with the availability of transport and the construction of a new museum (in Athens), some arrangement can be reached to ensure that, for a substantial proportion of time, the marbles are at or near their original site."

He refused to elaborate until he had seen Miss Mercouri, but said it would be a step in the right direction if discussions could be switched to the possibility of exchange, occasional rotation and access to the marbles. He emphasized that the nationality of the Acropolis marbles could not be disputed; they were as Greek as Wembley stadium was British.

He was asked if that would be the Labour Party's policy on the Elgin marbles if it came to power. "I actually think that an arrangement can be made even before that, because of the Force of logic and of international amity," he replied.

Miss Mercouri, seeing Mr Kinnock today

## 30 hurt at Talbot in day of fighting

Paris (Reuters) - The future of Peugeot's Talbot car plant near Paris is in doubt after clashes yesterday between strikers and workers trying to restart production lines.

Company officials said about 30 people were injured when, for the second day running, an estimated 1,500 strikers protesting against job cuts prevented production. Strikers hurled bolts and car parts at workers trying to restart the assembly line, they added, while the strikers said foremen in the paint shop threw tear gas bombs and used fire extinguishers to keep them out.

Production of 1,200 cars a day at the Poissy plant has been halted for nearly a month because of the strike.

## Broker held in torture chamber

Pittsburgh (AP) - A disgruntled investor dressed as Santa Claus abducted his broker from a Christmas party and punished him for 12 days in a home-made torture chamber because \$500,000 in deals had gone sour.

Mr Robert Hays, aged 49, was freed on a farm 20 miles south of Pittsburgh where police found him chained and handcuffed to a bed. The torture chamber included a makeshift electric chair.

## French leave

Paris (AFP) - French police have arrested a professional confidence trickster who for two weeks last summer operated from an office in the Interior Ministry, handling official files and demanding bribes for services rendered. He got the job after being released from jail.

## Lover's revenge

Manila (Reuters) - A 21-year-old student, jilted by the girl next door, killed four of his relatives, including two children, scrawled a love message on their living-room wall, then fled with cash and jewels worth about £12,000.

## Zulus arrested

Pietermaritzburg (RFP) - South African security forces arrested 60 Zulus in connection with the killing of a civilian and three black policemen investigating the theft of a herd of goats.

## Disney death

Anaheim, California (AP) - A woman visiting Disneyland was killed when she fell off a car on the Matterhorn bobsled ride and was struck by another sled, amusement park officials said.

## Sergeant flees

Hanover (Reuters) - A uniformed East German police sergeant fled across the fortified frontier into West Germany during the night, the Hanover border guard said.

## Correction

A headline, "Catalans back IRA bombers" (December 28), gave a wrong impression of our report, which was that a minority Catalan political organization had objected to the suggested outlawing of Sinn Féin after the Harrods bombing.

## Young technocrat to lead Bulgarian economy

Vienna (Reuters) - Bulgaria has introduced a new government and Communist Party team to guide its economy, one of the most successful in East Europe, through present hard times. Western diplomats and political analysts said yesterday.

The reshuffle, announced on Tuesday after sessions of Parliament and the Central Committee, if of more economic than political significance, though it strengthens further the hand of the party leader, President Todor Zhivkov.

Bulgaria, "one of Moscow's most loyal allies, is one of the poorest countries in Europe, but has recorded impressive growth rates in recent years."

The changes merging four ministries into two reshuffling economic portfolios and appointing new members to the Politburo, are aimed at improving economic management. Analysts say decentralizing reforms have not been implemented fully and the hoped-for flexibility has not materialized.

The man charged with putting this right is Mr Chudimir Alexandrov, a technocrat who has worked his way up through the party apparatus.

One of the two full Politburo appointments, he was formerly a secretary of the Central Committee and party head in Sofia. Like many of those receiving new appointments on Tuesday, Mr Alexandrov, aged

47, is remarkably young by the standards of East European leaderships.

Mr Alexandrov takes on the office of First Deputy Prime Minister, a post linked in communist countries to super-union of the economy. He replaces Mr Todor Bozhilov, who moves to one of the new super-ministries to take charge of energy and raw materials.

The other new Politburo member, Mr Yordan Yotov, is chief editor of the party daily, *Rabotnichesko Delo*. He will take the post left vacant by the surprise Politburo dismissal last September of the chief ideologue, Mr Alexander Lilov.

Both Mr Alexandrov and Mr Yotov are four new candidate Politburo members are supporters of President Zhivkov. The reshuffle leaves him more firmly in control of the party he has led for nearly 30 years.

Those dropped from office included Politburo member Tzola Dragacheva, aged 85, who was in the party leadership before the Second World War. It seems she has genuinely left for reasons of age.

One analysis said of the changes: "It's all connected with economic inefficiency... The government changes are simply one device to try and show the people that they want to improve the economic mechanism."

## Five held for kidnap

From Peter Nichols, Rome

People have been arrested in connection with the kidnapping of Signora Anna Calissoni and her son, Giorgio, who were released on Christmas Eve after the young man's car had been crudely amputated.

The family was said to have paid a sum of up to £1,725,000 after both victims had been

## Jumbos in near-miss at 37,000 ft

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

The United States Federal Aviation Administration is investigating a near-miss involving two Pan American Jumbo jets with a combined total of more than 500 people on board.

The aircraft - one from London, the other from New York - came within about 600ft of each other over the Bahamas on New Year's Day, according to an FAA spokesman in Atlanta yesterday.

The pilot of a DC10, carrying 340 people on a charter flight from New York to St Martin in the Virgin Islands turned away sharply when he saw a Boeing 747 bound from London to Miami with 166 people.

The aircraft were at 37,000ft, about 185 miles east of Miami. The incident happened at 4.30 in the afternoon.

The Washington Post reported yesterday that the airliners had come within 50ft of each other, but the FAA said reports indicated the distance was 600ft.

The FAA and the National Transportation Safety Board want to find out why they were at the same altitude on intersecting courses.

The area manager of the Miami air route traffic control centre, Mr James Reilly, said the airliners should not have been assigned the same altitude, and there had been a lack of coordination. "Somewhere along the line, we goofed," he said.

The airliners were in different but adjacent sectors under the control of the Miami air traffic centre.



Together again: Navy Lieutenant Robert Goodman reunited yesterday with his family after flying home with the Rev Jesse Jackson, who negotiated his release from Syria

## Bose film shown despite Delhi objections

By Rupert Morris

The screening of a controversial Granada television documentary on the Indian National Army and its leader, Subhas Chandra Bose, went ahead last night, despite objections from the Indian Government.

Sir Denis Forman, chairman of Granada, wrote to Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, India's Foreign Minister, to say his objections were based largely on miscon-

ceptions about the content of the film and several misquotations taken from Indian newspapers.

The role of Bose and the Indian National Army, which accepted aid from Axis powers in the Second World War and tried to join forces with the Japanese, is still a highly sensitive subject in India. Several leading politicians had demanded that the Government bar Granada from India if the film were shown.

Mr David Boulton, the producer, said last night he was confident the Indian Government would be satisfied, when it saw the film, that every effort had been made to treat the subject fairly.

Any truthful account would upset some Indians, as there was such a deep division of opinion about Bose and his place in Indian history, he said.

Mr Boulton said none of the Indian ministers who had complained had seen the film

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## Mondale is outplayed by Jesse Jackson but should win the match

From Nicholas Ashford  
Washington

It was bad luck for Mr Walter Mondale, the former Vice-President, that the speech he delivered to the National Press Club on Tuesday, marking the 1984 kick-off of his presidential nomination campaign, should have been overshadowed by the success of the Rev Jesse Jackson, one of his chief rivals, in securing the release of Lieutenant Robert Goodman from Syria.

Mr Mondale's campaign staff had hoped to attract national attention for their candidate by arranging the speech during the traditionally quiet period preceding the President's State of the Union address towards the end of January. As it turned out, reports of the speech were relegated to the inside pages of newspapers and brief references on television news.

Those political commentators who have been predicting for months that Mr Mondale would eventually become afflicted with front-runneritis, as Senator Edmund Muskie did in 1972, believe Mr Jackson's coup would be an omen that Mr Mondale's spectacular series of political successes in recent months may be coming to an end at last.

However, given the professionalism with which the Mondale campaign has been conducted, it seems likely the former Senator from Minnesota will easily survive Mr Jackson's temporary media blitz.

Mr Mondale, who celebrates his fifty-sixth birthday today, has scarcely put a foot wrong. Since he began planning his presidential challenge early in 1981, he has built up the largest and most sophisticated campaign organization in the history of the Democratic Party.

This has enabled him to attract the big money he will need to pour into the key primary contests which get under way next month. He has raised almost \$10m (£6.5m) and \$4.5m more in matching federal funds, which is more than the combined total of the seven other Democratic contenders.



Mr Mondale: Has hardly put a foot wrong

He has also sown up the endorsements of important constituencies like the trade unions, teachers and the National Organization of Women. The one significant group he has failed to convince is black voters, many of whom cannot be expected to direct their support to the charismatic Mr Jackson.

Mr Mondale's organizational successes are reflected by his high standing in the opinion polls. The most recent (which preceded the release of Lieutenant Goodman) showed Mr Mondale far in front, with 64 per cent, followed by Senator John Glenn, with 29 per cent, and Mr Jackson, with 10 per cent.

His lead over Senator Glenn, with whom he was running neck-and-neck only a few months ago, also reflects the disarray and bad campaign tactics of the Glenn camp.

Mr Mondale's advisers - and many independent analysts - believe the former Vice-President is assured of easy victories in the two vital opening bouts of the campaign, the Iowa caucuses on February 20 and the New Hampshire primary on February 27.

So confident is he, in fact, that while his rivals are busy themselves trying to drum up support in those two states, Mr Mondale has embarked on a

tour of the South where his support is said to be weakest. Barring any unforeseen disasters - and so far, Mr Mondale, who has been in public life longer than any of his rivals, has not dropped any political clangers - it is hard to see how he can fail to secure the Democratic nomination when the party holds its convention in San Francisco in July.

But (and it is a big but), the question being asked is - how will he fare against President Reagan who is due to declare his candidature on January 29? In his speech on Tuesday, Mr Mondale set out the three themes of a campaign which he hopes will persuade voters to support him rather than Mr Reagan. He would offer, he declared, "a more competitive economy, a more just society and a safer world".

It was significant that he chose to devote his opening speech of the year to the third theme. Democrats believe Mr Reagan is most vulnerable in the areas of foreign policy and defence.

In foreign affairs, however, the Reagan record is much more chequered. As Mr Mondale put it in his speech: "The Middle East and Central America are at war... US-Soviet relations are in crisis and the arms talks have collapsed."

Whether voters will view Mr Mondale as "a President who knows what he's doing" and who would "use America's strength to build a safer world" remains to be seen. His performance on Tuesday showed him to be an effective, if not inspiring, speaker who is able to respond to questions far more adeptly than President Reagan.

But he still suffers from a reputation of "whimishness", which he developed as President Carter's Vice-President. This, together with the widely-held view among Democrats and Republicans that he is a prisoner of the "special interest groups" which have endorsed his candidature, means he is likely to enter the race with Mr Reagan at a distinct disadvantage.

## India weathers storm in teacup

At the first tea auctions in London since the holiday break prices soared in response to the Indian Government's Christmas ban on exporting certain types of tea, as reported in *The Times* yesterday. MICHAEL HAMLYN, our South Asia correspondent, explains the background to the Indian decision.

In India tea is drunk strong, with lots of milk (often condensed) and sweet. In any office, no matter how grand or lowly, tea is served to visitors as a matter of course.

Tea stands grow like weeds at the corners of streets - unlicensed, illegal, scruffy, but dispensing the cup that cheers, refreshes, warms at this time of year, but does not inebriate.

Tea consumption in India is increasing like the population, uncontrollably.

The price, too, has been going up even though the cost of the leaf itself in a cracked pottery cup or throwaway clay bowl of tea is the least expensive item there, apart from the hot water. In a cup of tea that will cost you 50 paise (3/4p) the tea leaves represent only seven paise.

In recent years, however, the profitability of the tea gardens has been reduced; costs of inputs were rising by three points for every two-point increase in the sale price. The result is that investment in restocking fertilizer and machinery has dropped.

"Two years ago nearly all the gardens except the very good ones were selling teas at a loss", said a ministry spokesman.

Tea plants have a 10-12 year cycle, after which they have to be cut back to the roots to allow regeneration. The harvest after the cut-back is of course, much reduced.

Some gardens, therefore, have put off doing the work, and as a result productivity has fallen badly. Five big gardens in the Darjeeling area are now officially described as "sick".

Government efforts to stimulate the gardens into greater productivity have had only limited success so far. But the Ministry of Commerce forecast yesterday that this year's crop would be 5 per cent bigger than last year's.

The Indian Government was thrown into confusion towards the end of last year when it began to think that the supply of tea for the domestic market



Tamil tea-pickers in Sri Lanka, where

was going to run out. The tea that is drunk all over India is CTC tea (cut, torn and curled), which is what is largely drunk in Britain.

Supplies of tea from Sri Lanka were affected by the summer troubles there, and a number of people who did not usually buy India's CTC tea appeared in the market.

One of them was Russia, which is India's biggest customer for tea, taking 70,000 tons a year. For the first time it started buying CTC tea, taking 10,000 tons of it, Iraq, which used to buy a quarter of its tea from India and three-quarters from Sri Lanka, reversed the proportions last year.

The feeling was that the new customers had been tempted to

make the switch in the price which went to the end of the Some grades of rupees, or cent more previous year.

The CTC climb, "but of the decided to act", said the Ministry of looks after

"There would not be for the Government of CTC tea The Gov

that hoarders were keeping the tea off the market in order to keep the price high. As far as this country is concerned, the action has had the desired result. At the tea auction on December 26 in Calcutta prices fell by 25 to 30 per cent. The ban is likely to stay in force until harvesting of the new crop starts in April.

Tea industry experts point out that there is a cycle in the way tea prices behave. Every eight years there is a price spasm, and after it the price settles at a higher level. It stays roughly the same in the intervening years.

The last spasm was in 1976, when the price rose from an average £1.15 a kg at the London auction in January to £2.70 in March. By December it has fallen again to £1.18.

## Backlash over fire deaths in Berlin

From Michael Blayon  
Bonn

The political repercussions of the suffocation on New Year's Eve of six foreign deportees, who started a fire in their detention cell in West Berlin, are growing and have led to demonstrations and calls for the resignation of the Interior Senator in the city Government.

A parliamentary inquiry has begun in Berlin, and police have started an investigation into the wardens at the deportation centre, on suspicion of manslaughter. Herr Heinrich Lummer, the Interior Senator, has spoken of "human failure" and asked whether everything had been done to stop the blaze.

The fire in the Lichtenfelde deportation centre was apparently caused by detainees who set fire to their mattresses in protest at the conditions under which they were held. The six men who died from poisonous fumes - three Sri Lankans, a Lebanese, a Palestinian and a Tunisian - were awaiting deportation as illegal immigrants or after conviction for drug offences.

Police have questioned other prisoners in the centre. One man who left the cell not long before the fire said the wardens, fearing a breakout after the fire had got under way, locked the cell door which the prisoners had barricaded earlier with chairs and mattresses. Only later was the fire brigade called by which time the door could not be opened because of the heat.

The incident is politically embarrassing to the Christian Democratic Government, already on the defensive and fearing a loss of popularity after the departure this summer of Dr Richard von Weizsäcker, the ruling mayor. The Social Democratic opposition has indirectly called for Herr Lummer's resignation.

The fire has also drawn attention to the large number of illegal immigrants - many involved in drug smuggling - who slip into West Berlin from East Berlin without border checks. Greens in the city parliament said the deplorable conditions in the deportation centre were responsible for the tragedy.

Herr Lummer admitted conditions in the centre were unsatisfactory. The police union has several times complained about the intolerable burden placed on wardens by the overcrowding.

The question of asylum and deportation is a touchy one in West Germany at present, especially in Berlin where a Turkish refugee provoked a storm of controversy last year by leaping to his death from the court where his application was being heard. Several hundred people took part in a demonstration in Berlin on Monday against the city's deportation practices.

## Dutch plea to Indonesia on police killings

Jakarta (Reuters) - Mr Hans van den Broek, the Dutch Foreign Minister, told Mr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, yesterday he hoped death squad attacks on suspected criminals in the former Dutch colony would stop soon.

Mr van den Broek, on an eight-day visit, told reporters after meeting Mr Mochtar that the Government did not deny the attacks had taken place. "I expressed the hope that... an end can be put to this situation," he said.

Indonesian human rights groups have said the attacks are part of a military police drive against crime that has claimed 4,000 lives. The Netherlands is one of six Western countries that have expressed concern to Indonesia about the killings.

Mr van den Broek said Mr Mochtar had told him the killings were not part of government policy and were incompatible with the constitution.

The killings were carried out against a background of a soaring crime rate which should be taken into account, the Dutch Minister said.

## Arab faces Algarve murder trial

From Martha de la Cal  
Lisbon

Jury selection began in the Algarve town of Albufeira yesterday in the trial of Yusef Al-Awad, aged 26, the Arab who is accused of killing Issam Sartawi, the Palestine Liberation Organisation representative at the Socialist International Congress in Albufeira on April 10 last year.

Mr Sartawi, who was 47 and US-trained heart surgeon, was a PLO moderate who favoured negotiations with Israel. He was a close personal adviser to Mr Yussif Arafat, and was considered an authority on European affairs. He had already been the target of more than 20 death threats from Palestinian radicals.

He was attending the congress as a special guest of Herr Willy Brandt, the former German Chancellor. The invitation was delivered through Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Prime Minister, when he was in Beirut, for talks with Mr Arafat. Both the Israeli Socialist delegations at the Albufeira congress raised objections to Mr Sartawi's presence. He had been



Facing trial: Yusef Al-Awad arrives at the court

circulating a petition to be allowed to address the congress.

The killing was claimed by the hardline radical left Palestinian group led by Mr Abu Nidal

Mr Awad was arrested the same night in Lisbon. He was handed over to the police by the taxi-driver who drove him from Albufeira just after the assassination.

## Building trouble for Spanish TV chief

From Harry Debelius  
Madrid

Director General of Spanish Radio and Television (RTVE), Senator Jose Maria Calvo Sotelo, is involved in a storm over the purchase of a 300 million peseta (£1.3m) building in Madrid, against the advice of various official bodies.

Spain's official state auditing body, the Tribunal de Accounts, is to investigate the purchase by the state television monopoly, according to reports published here.

Señor Calvo personally rejected the advice and insisted on buying the building.

The Council of State, the Directorate General of the National Patrimony, and other bodies agreed with a recommendation by the RTVE advisory board against buying the property, which is allegedly ill-suited to the needs of television, and is the subject of litigation.

In its 1980 recommendation the Council of State said "there are sufficiently grave reasons for passing up this offer, because what is required is a building, not a court case. It was built in serious violation of the zoning regulations which apply to the area."

Residents in the vicinity are calling for the demolition of the building to a powerful broadcasting antenna of a Madrid radio station, Radio Espana, would create undesirable interference in electronic equipment.

Opponents of the purchase say that the proximity of the building to a powerful broadcasting antenna of a Madrid radio station, Radio Espana, would create undesirable interference in electronic equipment.

## Pretoria set to reject truce offer

From Our Correspondent  
Johannesburg

South Africa is studying Angolan proposals for a ceasefire in the Namibian war, but the conditions set seem certain to be rejected by Pretoria.

President Eduardo Dos Santos, in an open letter to Señor Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, said Angola was ready to implement a 30-day truce from January 31, but demanded that South Africa pledge "without extraneous considerations" to initiate, within a further 15 days, the seven-month process leading to UN-supervised elections in Namibia.

This is a reference to Pretoria's "linkage" of the UN settlement plan to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

South Africans have been fighting for nearly a month in southern Angola in what is a limited offensive aimed at thwarting guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo).

Pretoria has lost 14 men and claims to have killed 56 guerrillas and probably hundreds more in air strikes and artillery bombardments. General Constand Viljoen, the chief of the Defence Force, has said that his troops have clashed with Angolan and Cuban forces for the first time since 1981.

In his letter to the UN Secretary-General, President Dos Santos said South African and Angolan troops were engaged in "violent combat" more than 125 miles north of the Namibian border.

## Labour congress election

South Africa's coloured Labour Party yesterday called for an election for members of the separate Coloured parliament, without a preliminary referendum to test overall Coloured support for the new dispensation.

The decision by the party, the biggest and most significant political forum for the country's 7 million mixed-race Coloureds, is exactly what the Government wanted.

Last year Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, rejected a demand by the Rev Alan Hendrickse, the Labour Party leader, that Coloureds and Indians should vote in a

referendum.

On November 10, the party had the funds and infrastructure to fight it, and time was in its favour.

But in an opening address on Tuesday night to about 1,000 congress delegates, the biggest the party has held, Mr Hendrickse said its decision to participate in the new dispensation was not acceptance of the injustices of apartheid. The base of reform would have to be broadened to include all South Africans, he said.

He called for the scrapping of the Immorality Act, the Mixed Marriages Act and the Separate Amenities Act.

## Soviet children to get extra year's schooling

Moscow (Reuters) - The Soviet Communist Party unveiled a major plan yesterday to reform the education system and improve teaching at the nation's 142,000 primary and secondary schools.

Listed across the front pages of all main Soviet papers, the changes include an extra year's schooling, greater emphasis on work experience and a modernized teacher training programme.

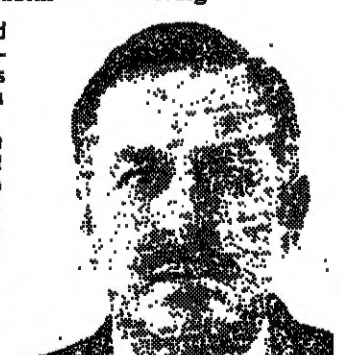
Last June, President Andropov criticized the school system and the planned changes, some of which are already being introduced, clearly respond to his call for "a fundamental school reform".

## S A says it is sorry for fault on envoy

South Africa's handling of a diplomatic mission to Zimbabwe has been criticized by the South African Minister, who said the mission was a regrettable error.

Mr R. F. Botha, the Prime Minister, said the mission was a regrettable error, but so were the South African apology to Zimbabwe.

The envoy, the Deputy Minister of the Department of Foreign Affairs, was in Johannesburg on December 29



Mr R. F. Botha: "Deep regret and disappointment"

a traffic police roadblock near Louis Trichardt in the northern Transvaal on December 29



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# Mirroring the Abbey habit

The Times Profile  
Clive Thornton

**A** former newspaper editor-turned-media-wheeler-dealer recently convened a dinner party at the Garrick Club to mull over weighty questions of press ownership.

Clive Thornton, no clubman himself, accepted, by virtue of his position as chairman-designate of Mirror Group Newspapers, an invitation to attend. "I was looking forward to listening to the diners" (who included editors Donald Treford of *The Observer*, Mike Molloy of the *Daily Mirror*, and pundits Des Wilson and Peregrine Worsthorne), he said. The occasion however, turned out to be acerbic and Thornton added ruefully: "They came at me from all sides".

Was he a Cecil King, a man big enough for the great position of power and privilege he was taking? Thornton mused. He could not possibly make a success of the job without the unions' cooperation, and that he would not get. Above all, what was he going to do with Britain's only Labour-supporting popular daily?

His answer is altogether too bland, coming as it does from someone who has made a stock-in-trade of institutional upheaval. The real answer is that he is still assessing the business of newspapers, adjusting his own fully-fledged set of prejudices (the need, for example, for "a strong left-of-centre" viewpoint) to the political economy of the press.

His provenance gives some clues that may be counted reassuring. For there is a certain affinity between the great national institution Mr Thornton has just left and the one of which he took command on January 1. The Abbey National Building Society and the Mirror Group are bastions of capitalism with a popular, even collectivist edge. They are mass movements: seven million savers, 10 million readers. More than money-making machines (something the Mirror has less obviously been in recent years) both institutions embody some hazy but warm, social vision.

At its best the Mirror conveys a sense of social solidarity, its voice one of popular uplift. Clive Thornton talks of the building societies being built, over generations by the "artisan class". Their virtues are those of thrift, mutuality based on the wish of ordinary people to gain, through house-purchase, some security in a changing world.

That, of course, is to put a fine gloss on Reed International's move to recruit the man from the Abbey to take over the seat formerly occupied by Cecil King and Hugh Cudlipp. Thornton was looking to move from Abbey National. Last summer the field of candidates for the Mirror job was unlikely to have been too large: who would be eager to grapple with the printers, the *Sun* and hiving-off with which the Mirror is beset?

Besides, getting carried away with the Abbey's social vision could result in both underestimating a highly successful organization man and in failing to recognize how far there has been a quite conscious process of building up the Thornton image: cartel

buster, provider of housing for the people and so on.

The image is certainly potent. In the inner councils of the big building societies the metaphor varies, but Mr Thornton's pressure on mortgage rates and go-it-alone tactics have earned him the descriptions "maverick" and "public menace". The man from the Leeds two months ago accused him of doing "irreparable harm" to the building society movement.

The image is not wholly undeserved, but it obscures the fact that Thornton is a corporate lawyer who reached the top after a long stint in financial and legal institutions; he began work in a solicitor's office in 1941. It also conceals his appreciation that good personal publicity has also been good for the Abbey National: none of the policies or promotions has been directed at any other target than furthering the building society's interests, and endeavouring to topple the Halifax from the number one spot.

"Someone recently said I had enjoyed more personal coverage than the whole of the building society movement put together. I realized that public attention was necessary to secure change and that if that meant attention being focused on me - I needed to be a fairly private person - then so be it."

After a career in legal work for banks and building societies, Thornton joined the Abbey National as chief solicitor in 1967. His appointment in 1978 as chief general manager-designate surprised many who underestimated the innovative spirit of the Abbey board. He was after all, a lawyer, and in this highly traditional business movement the "professional" classes were looked a stance as material for the top of the tree. The board none the less recognized that he had a personal style and an agenda for action that would shake things up.

Michael Heseltine is  
a kindred spirit

**T**he Thornton imprint is firmly implanted on the Abbey National's involvement with building for private rental (getting legal sanction for that brought him into contact with a kindred spirit, Michael Heseltine, and led to a fruitful if brief partnership in the wake of the 1981 riots; also on the final abandonment of "red-lining", not very attractive areas of house-purchase. He persuaded the building societies to reveal the contents of surveys' reports to prospective house-buyers and thus provide a safeguard against unscrupulous estate agents and solicitors.

The authorship of "Granny bonds" savings schemes at rates linked with the rate of inflation, the Abbey's interest-bearing cheque account, and a series of plays to put the building societies in full competition with the other financial institutions for attracting investment, are all attributed to Thornton.

Throughout his career with the Abbey, the press was peppered with his pungent "quotes" on such topics as the



Clive Thornton: there has been a conscious process of building up the image. Photograph by Nobby Clark

virtues of competition, and the inner cities. Perhaps more importantly, substantial work of internal reorganization was being effected at the Abbey's headquarters.

After five years in the top post there Clive Thornton says (with a turn of phrase to delight a *Daily Mirror* sub-editor) that his newspaper obituary "would last as long as it takes to wrap the fish". That is perhaps true in the sense that he has become a popular symbol of the building societies' adaptation to a new age; as they decline in numbers and become multi-dimensional financial bodies instead of mere facilitators of house-purchase, his role as catalyst and prophet may in fact come to be seen as transient. But in another sense his self-deprecatory assessment represents false modesty. House-purchase in Britain is vital to people's well-being: Clive Thornton deserves a place in the history books for the part he has played in extending home-ownership by removing anomalies and inequities that hindered it.

He half-recognizes this. "As I was leaving the office recently, a man approached me on the pavement. We had helped in developing a housing estate on a rubbish tip in Bermondsey. He said: 'You've given me my first decent home'. That is the sort of person I've tried to help: if we've made people's lot a bit better in inner city areas, that's gratifying."

Talk of obituaries is a bit premature. Clive Thornton is 54, has a five-year contract with Mirror Group Newspapers and, by his own estimation, is "not a person who could take it lightly".

What then are his chances of success in an ailing industry? First, there is a keen perception of the task: it is more than just chairing a newspaper group, a task he says that would be "less interesting". "At the Mirror", he says, referring to the impending flotation of the group as a commercial entity wholly separate from Reed's and IPC, "the question is whether we can preserve the integrity and standing of the papers in the face of determined speculators who see an attractive balance sheet that could be stripped down. That is our prime task."

The future of the *Daily Mirror* as a left-of-centre newspaper matters to him: the loss of a right-of-centre title would be of much less concern to him.

## A mission to arrest national decline

**M**uch has been made of Clive Thornton's humble origins on Tyneside, where he left school at 14, fashioned a career and gained an education by his own efforts, unaided by inheritance of money or advantage: also of the strong will that enabled him to do this despite the handicap of losing a leg in a childhood accident. His background explains his feel for popular aspiration and a keen sense of the unfairness of unemployment and homelessness. It is a background, he jokes, that might have been a disadvantage, but that now, in the *Mirror* job, has become an advantage.

Proud though he is of Walker-on-

Tyne - a shipbuilding community on the bank opposite Jarrow - he is no "professional" northerner. Years of metropolitan experience may not have rubbed out his Tyneside glottal stops, but he is fully at ease in talking of his farm, his prize livestock; he patently enjoys the trappings of corporate success.

A further reason for tackling the *Mirror* job with relish is a sense of personal mission in helping to arrest national decline. That may sound pompous - which Clive Thornton is not. What he says is that in all the areas that control the private wealth of Britain there is a great lack of flair, imagination: a sense of adventure and managerial risk-taking are squeezed out of executives on their way up. Trade unions have been allowed to abuse their power precisely because management has been content to jog along, not to rock the boat, to appease...

At the Garrick Club dinner, Thornton told his questioners that he intended to make the *Mirror* work, to turn it into a going concern. This was not enough for pundits who demanded to know what the political pay-off was, how the *Mirror*'s profile was going to change. After the dinner, Clive Thornton wrote a generous letter to the rudest of his fellow guests saying he had found the criticism stimulating. He would like to meet again in a few months when the evidence of a changed - or unchanged - *Daily Mirror* would be at hand. We must watch the tabloid space.

David Walker

## More haste, less safety

With the advent of modern construction techniques, much old, painfully acquired wisdom was forfeited. Consequently in this high-technology age, we are having to research to find statistical data to rediscover theories the masons and builders of former times seem to have known intuitively. To our high-powered chagrin, we discover that even the most advanced of technologies has still failed to tame climate and weather.

For example, many buildings in England are rendered, or harled, in Scotland, a process one associates most with country or seaside fishing village buildings, but which is now one of the cheaper ways of getting a building waterproofed. In the old days, building ceased during bad or winter weather. Nowadays, modern contracts and lawyers insist that building carries on throughout winter, except in exceptionally untemperate circumstances.

Research by the Cement and Concrete Association shows, however, that harling and rendering of brick or stone walls is inadvisable between November and March, as the covering may be rejected because of climatic conditions.

Government grant cutbacks may compel architects and builders to undertake building works in these dangerous periods. Some local authorities, like Edinburgh, are only processing grants on the basis that there is an undertaking to finish the entire project by the end of the financial year that is March 21.

### Scottish roots

According to Philadelphian Americans, Robert Smith (1722-1777) was the first American architect. He is the undisputed author of a number of colonial-classical buildings in that region, the finest survivor of which is the Carpenter's Hall (1770). The Carpenter's company historian, architect Charles Peterson, has spent the last few years leading a study into Smith's origins for - apart from the fact that he arrived in America in 1749 with a boat load of Glaswegian Quakers - little was known of his background.

## FINDINGS

A series reporting on research  
Architecture



Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia

The research revealed that Smith was born in Dalketh in 1722. A plaque was unveiled last year in the church to celebrate the fact, and a book, half written in America, and half in Scotland, is planned. The Scottish end will be the remit of historian John Gifford, whose task is to describe the cultural background which he left at the age of 21. It was the time of James Gibbs (from Aberdeen), Colin Campbell, James Smith, and William Adam.

### Dead wood

Remember the slogan "Plant a tree in '73"? Everybody had to tie out with acorns, dung and shovels to mitigate our crimes against the environment. Hundreds of thousands of trees were planted, but within four years about 70 per cent had perished. The reasons are still imperfectly understood: the disastrously dry summer of 1976, vandalism, and incompetent planting have accounted for a number.

Recent Forestry Commission research, investigating an estimated 36 per cent failure rate of tree planting related to motorway building, may have uncovered the major problem - the drying-out of roots before planting takes place. Laboratory and field tests further concluded that control of grass immediately adjacent

to trees was critical, and that the rates of growth could be doubled if the landscape and the built facilities were integrated in advance, with landscape architect, contractor, grower and maintenance workers carefully coordinated.

Since the country spends some £54m every year on trees and shrubs, the loss of £18m of this on dying trees is an important problem. Perhaps the message should now be: "Plant some more in '84".

### Scots list

Documentation of British architectural history since the nineteenth century has been dominated by journals, most of them published from London, to the detriment of other regions. The effects of this bias have been revealed by a current study of Scottish architecture of the 1930s. The team is funded mainly by the MSC, with the backing of other bodies such as the Scottish Office and the National Trust for Scotland.

A study of the reference books and journals for significant details of Scots buildings of the period usually uncovers the same 20 buildings. Neil Baxter, the research leader at the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland (RIAS), reports that his team has so far logged and registered almost 5,000 projects, photographing 1,000 of them. Among them there is a core of interesting buildings which could number over 200, predominantly cinemas, houses,



Unchallenged: Max Fry's Sun House, Hampstead

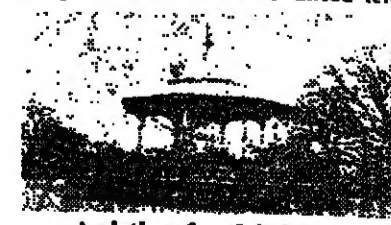
major hospitals and schools, with a smattering of road houses, factories, hotels and blocks of flats.

### Green lungs

We all love our great Victorian parks but few of us visit them. The authorities are no longer prepared to pay for the upkeep they were designed for. Social patterns have changed, and a well-educated and travelled public is no longer interested in a few poorly caged macaws or desultory ducks on a decaying pond. The bandstand may not have been used for decades; the summer houses are rotting or closed; and people question whether they are still "safe".

There are three lines of research and experiment about the future of these parks. The first is the reintroduction of nature with "ecological parks" for biological education, or city farms, both of which could be run by local schools or the community.

The second questions whether these parks are, in fact, in the best locations. In London and Liverpool, MSC teams are aiding local communities to create smaller, more local parks on derelict land instead, which might put the future value of the larger parks in question. The third considers a wider system of "linked nature spaces". Proposals for something of the sort were advanced ten



A victim of social change years ago, linking the Embankment, Belgrave Square, Hyde Park, Regent's Park and up to Hampstead Heath.

Whatever the outcome, the cities need far more greenery if the increasing levels of carbon monoxide and other pollutants are to be curtailed.

Charles McKean

The correct date of the ending of the occupation of Qasr Ibrim (Findings, Jan 2) was 1817.

moreover...  
Miles Kington

## Flogging the living word

"Writing about writers is probably the most exacting experience," says Alan Plater in the *Radio Times*. "For mostly all they do is sit and think."

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At the Moreover School of Writing we teach writers to get off their bottoms - and get out and sell. Anyone can write a book, but it takes talent to flog it.

"Dear Moreover," writes a satisfied author from Penze, "thanks to your lessons I managed to get on *Start the Week* and *Stop the Week* in the same week, not only that but I was also rude to Kenneth Robinson and Robert Robinson. This was really good for sales, well, thanks again."

No points for grammar, but who cares about grammar? That man has got the right idea, thanks to his intensive fortnight at the Moreover Upward Bound School.

"Dear Moreover," writes George Orwell, "I just want to thank you for advising me to name my book after a specific year. As you predicted, 1984 has seen my sales rocketing. Of course, I realize 1985 is going to be a pretty dull year for me, but I'll have made my pile by then."

Not a genuine letter, of course, because Orwell has been dead for many years, but as anyone who has attended our Forgery Seminar will tell you, people will buy forgeries by the thousand if it is properly presented.

"Dear Moreover," writes Bernard Levin, "one of the greatest pleasures in life is going on Frank Deblaney's TV programme with Edward Heath and learning something about book-selling from one of the greatest experts in the field. As Edward and I sank our teeth afterwards into the succulent ciling-film sandwiches provided by the BBC, he told me that he had started attending your classes 40 years ago. You had advised him to become prime minister before he even started thinking of selling books. Wonderful advice!"

Another fake letter, of course, but that's the name of the game. Edward Heath did come to us 40 years ago, but we advised him that even if he became prime minister we couldn't see him selling any books. One of our little mistakes! At about the same time we advised Evelyn Waugh that he would never sell *Brideshead Revisited* if he didn't get the TV rights sewn up. How right we were.

Last year we instituted a new course, "Be a Famous Person and Flog Your Holiday Snaps", and already such diverse personalities as Prince Andrew, Koo Stark and Jenny Agutter have soared to fame and fortune after a two-week course at our outpost at Passport Photos of Kilburn, tutors Denis Healey and Lord Burberry. This year we intend to offer the same for water colour painting and hope very much to get Sir Hugh Casson as our resident painter.

Meanwhile, if you have already written a book and just don't seem able to get on the media, don't despair! Above all, don't sit around and think. Just fill in this little coupon and send it off to us, enclosing a cheque for £500.

I have recently published a book, but I have never seen it in a bookshop! I cannot get Melvyn Bragg to ring me back! Paul Theroux had already done the same sort of book.

If I go on a chat show, I can do a bit of tap dancing/juggling/ instant drawing/Neil Kinnock imitation/ragtime piano.

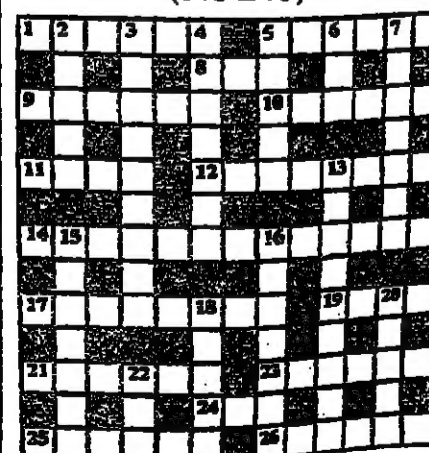
I would be prepared in desperation to go on breakfast TV/become a Russell Harty/take off articles of clothing/appear on the same programme as Shirley Conran.

My book was written by me/someone suggested by the publishers/the publishers/Hinter.

If all else failed, I would undertake to change my name/image/sex.

Signed.....

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Partners in a death-pact: Henriette Vogel and Heinrich von Kleist - the latter at the age of 23, in a miniature portrait by Peter Friedel

For one who is counted among the great German poets, Kleist is strangely little appreciated in Britain. Michael Ratcliffe welcomes the opportunity to know him better

## Death presented as life's crowning glory

**Kleist**  
A Biography  
By Joachim Maass

Translated by Ralph Manheim  
(Secker and Warburg, £12.95)

"Who would write?" demanded Byron noisily, firing several blanks into his journal after a tedious day, "who had anything better to do? ... Look at the querulous and monotonous lives of the 'genus' - except Cervantes, Tasso, Dante, Ariosto, Kleist (who were brave and active citizens), Aeschylus, Sophocles and some other of the antiquaries also, what a worthless, idle brood it is!" Kleist is the surprise there, only two years after his death; but then to die was the one thing Kleist had thought of that was better than writing.

He accomplished it with perfect precision on a late November afternoon in the grounds of a pub overlooking the Kleiner Wannensee between Potsdam and Berlin. The death-pact with the mortally ill Henriette Vogel, reported at length in *The Times*, deplored by Goethe as unnatural and by Wagner as inartistic, was admired not only by Byron but by all writers born since with one skin painfully too few, for whom Kafka spoke when he said that of such only Heinrich von Kleist (1777-1811) had truly transcended the poet's despair and "found the right solution". There is plenty of evidence in Byron's letters and journals to suggest that his own progress to Missolonghi was a wild hope that destiny would intervene to the same peaceful end. If he also hoped thereby for oblivion, he was being uncharacteristically naive, for the sacrificial hopelessness of his mis-

sion made certain that, even if nobody read a line of his poetry again, his immortality was sure. So it was with Kleist. For if Byron drifted indifferently towards death - keeping his options on this world, we may fancy, ever so slightly ajar - Kleist compelled and exulted in death's arrival, running before it, opening every door and flooding the way with joy and light. The exact spot, occasion and death-companion were all selected in advance; the savage depressions which disturbed so much of his short life fell away in the hours preceding the short journey to Wannensee, and the autopsy afterwards recorded that the grey matter of the brain was unusually firm for a man greeting death in this way.

Joachim Maass, in what appears to be the first full life translated into English, treats Kleist's death as the poet's final masterpiece, the crowning triumph, as it were, of his life. Kleist and Henriette skinned stones across the water, dance like satyrs in and out of the fog as they finish their outdoor coffee and put away the rum. This doubtless damp and gentle Dionysiad is observed by the woman from the pub, who then leaves them. Almost immediately, Kleist fires both shots.

He had written eight stories of a dense, innovative and disconcerting simplicity (translated by David Luke and Nigel Reeves in *The Marquise of O and Other Stories*, Penguin, £2.25); and seven plays plus one fragment which together comprise what is regarded as German literature's most original dramatic oeuvre. It is these plays which, despite a recent *Prince of Homburg* at the National and a *Pemhesilea* in Battersea, we have yet to measure adequately to the

dimensions of our stage. It should not be impossible, but until it is done we shall not know the half of him. Maass's *Kleist* - first published in 1977 - is a good start. The English edition dispenses with notes, attributions and (more irritating) bibliography, but Maass is a gifted all-rounder who combines man, life and work in a critical narrative and describes a handful of unfamiliar masterpieces with an empathy which will compel English readers to want to know them better. In his hands *Amphitryon* is witty and *Kathchen of Heilbronn* sublime. That is a far-from-common gift in literary biographers.

Kleist is perhaps the most Prussian of great German poets - not in the spurred and pickled helmeted sense by which the term "Prussian" is simplistically misunderstood today, but in his Junker's awareness of the individual's born duty to serve society and the state. This got the poet, like other patriotic patriots, exploded into passionate Francophobia against Napoleon (but not against Rousseau, Molière and Montaigne, three mentors) during the invasion of Prussia in 1806, and confronted his own far from traditional restlessness with a violence that in the end destroyed him.

He was not an "autobiographical" writer, but the pursuit of justice and the defence of honour inform both his work and life. There is more than a touch of the chivalrous knight in this side of Kleist as a succession of high-waisted, neo-classical belles dames - Luise, Caroline, Wilhelmine, Marie, Ulrike, Madeli and Henriette - come to the fore and find the poet kneeling at their feet. Henriette was not the first to be

offered death, but she was the only one who said yes, so she got the part. Kleist's characters, like their creator, live dangerously. Lives are at stake in every line of *The Betrothal in Santo Domingo* and its equally brilliant companion, *The Earthquake in Chile*. When tensions snap like twigs in a Kleist story, they set off the booby-traps of malign chance and the wrong people start to die: other people's children, girlfriends, wives, people in the street who are not even named. "I only made the verses," he protested, when people complained that *Pemhesilea* was too bloody. "Believe me, I took the world as it is." Every evening in 1884 the news will prove him right.

He has also become the honorary original outsider, the *Ulysses* of the folk-hero of

Goethephobes, sublime man-child destroyed by complacent old boy. But for Goethe's refusal to back Kleist's genius with his own prestige, the argument goes, Kleist's course might have been very different. It is an argument which does Kleist almost as great a disservice as Goethe, for one genius does not rise because another falls. True, they quarrelled over Goethe's well-meaning but amateurish production of *The Broken Jug*, but Kleist gave more than as good as he got in return, and in print, and the differences between the two men were far more fundamental than those of age, embracing the very purpose of art and the nature of Nature itself. Goethe was the optimist of harmony and reconciliation; Kleist the realist for whom Reason alone was no longer



## Analysis of intuition Musician sublime

**Beethoven and the Voice of God**  
By Wilfred Mellers

(Faber, £20)

Beethoven is universally understood, which is why he is so difficult to understand. In most of his major works - the symphonies, quartets, concertos and sonatas - there are no words to help us. So what is he saying? Professor Mellers has the answer. Beethoven's music is a search for the "Hidden Song", a search conducted even in the earliest piano sonatas but becoming most intensive and fulfilled in the last years. The purpose of this book is to travel in pursuit, and to find, particularly in the last movement of the last sonata and the *Missa solemnis*, Beethoven hearing the Voice of God.

This is not as fanciful as it might sound. We have plenty of evidence that Beethoven regarded composition as a spiritual exercise, above all during his last decade, which is the period with which Mellers is most concerned: fully three-quarters of his book is devoted to the late piano works and the great *Missa*. Certainly Beethoven felt himself to be in communion with God. Our difficulty lies in knowing what he meant by God, and whether he was right.

Mellers's God is easier to place, since we have heard quite a bit of him during the last twenty years or so. His prophets are Blake and Martin Buber; he worships Kierkegaard and exalts Virginia Woolf; he teases Eliot and shines on Yeats; he discloses himself in early Christian esoterica, in Rosicrucianism and in the works of a

variety of modern illuminati. No wonder Beethoven hears him as well.

The range of reference might seem to be justified by Mellers's contention that all mystical writers, whether in words or music, are talking about the same experiences: the sense of time stopping, the feeling of contact with the holy, the yearning for paradise, which cannot be attained because it lies in the past of idealized childhood. But if this is so, if all these paths to the divine are parallel, then they cannot meet. One cannot, for example, explain very much about the Credo from the *Missa solemnis* in terms of Greek and Egyptian resurrection myths, tree symbolism and tarot cards.

Happily these are only Mellers's spices. As in the companion volume *Beethoven and the Dance of God* (1980), a great bulk of the text is concerned with musical analysis, of a traditional kind, carried out with zest, thoroughness and very plausible intuition. What Mellers has to say about, for example, the *A major Piano Sonata*, Op. 101, the *Diabelli Variations* and the puzzling *Bagatelles* will refresh anyone's response to these works, and there are potent remarks too thrown out about a whole range of pieces not subjected to detailed examination: *Fidelio*, the Seventh Symphony, the later quartets. If his theological extravagances can be overlooked - and they fall all too noticeably to interlock with the main matter - then Mellers can open us at least to the Voice of Beethoven.

Paul Griffiths

## Operative answers

**SOE**  
Special Operations Executive in the Far East

By Charles Cruickshank

(Oxford, £12.95)

Field Marshal Lord Slim was a cool, clear-sighted commander. The fact that in the autumn of 1944 he recommended that the British SOE should be replaced in the area of his 14th Army by its American equivalent, OSS, raises very serious questions many of which are now answered by Mr Cruickshank's cool, clear-sighted history. It is sad that at the end, weighing the question of SOE's achievement in this vast theatre, one is reminded of H. G. Wells's wounding assessment of the product of Henry James's novels: "a dead kitten and a piece of string".

Evidently, as might be expected, the fault did not lie with the men in the field. Mr Cruickshank's narrative discloses that courage and endurance were not the monopoly of our agents in Europe. But they lacked proper guidance. There are times, as one reads this tale of contradiction and confusion, when one feels that the authorities in London were as ignorant of conditions in the Far East as was their Prime Minister. Neither political nor military overlord come out of this story well.

It is a mistake not to be very clear, at the top, about the limiting factors which will affect a delicate clandestine organization like SOE. It was pressed, on all sides, to undertake sabotage, though this had never been its primary mission when the Executive was created. But sabotage was incredibly difficult in the Far East, so much so that a few major instances, the most notable, moreover, was mounted from outside the theatre - the case of Colonel Lyon, who sailed a small craft from

Australia to Singapore, blew up Japanese shipping and sailed all the way back again, only, alas, to be captured and executed on his next expedition.

A general problem, affecting other activities besides sabotage, was the lack of a "sea to swim in", that support from local inhabitants without which the clandestine withers, and which, in the west, made France, Greece, Yugoslavia and Poland fruitful areas, but not Germany. Mr Cruickshank's analysis, country by country, shows that the British Empire left a sullen, hostile residue in Burma (though not among the hill tribes); that in Sumatra the natives were simply hostile; that French Indo-China was controlled by politics; and that in Malaya one stepped through a minefield.

When Churchill, in 1940, briefed the infant SOE to "set Europe ablaze" he did not have in mind such coups as that of Walter Fleischer, who towards the end of the war refreshed the Allies' treasury by some £77 million through working the Chinese black market and similar prestidigitations. He had in mind, for example, what Fleischer's colleagues proved well able to do - raise, arm and train guerrilla groups behind the enemy lines. Yet there was constant pressure to transfer guerrillas to the army and concentrate SOE on intelligence-gathering.

When the Japanese collapse set in, SOE, having survived a rough passage, was organized in sufficient strength to be able to strike with effect against the retreating enemy as 14th Army advanced from Mandalay to Rangoon. With typical honesty Slim, having sought to eject SOE, paid tribute to this effort. But Mr Cruickshank has been frank: taking the war as a whole, he believes that, better handled, SOE would have made a far more significant contribution. The verdict stands.

Ronald Lewin

## Doing justice to those who can no longer defend the

**Impact Erebus**  
By Gordon Vette with John MacDonald

(Hodder & Stoughton, £9.95)

On November 28, 1979, in broad daylight, Air New Zealand flight TE901, on a sightseeing flight to the Antarctic, flew at a height of 1,500 feet straight into the lower slopes of a snow-covered volcano on Ross Island, Mount Erebus. All 237 passengers and 20 crew were killed: the worst disaster to strike New Zealand since the end of the Second World War.

The report of the chief inspector of air accidents quickly found its probable cause in the decision of the commander to continue the flight at low level towards an area of poor

surface and horizon definition, when the crew were uncertain of their precise position, and their subsequent inability to detect the steeply rising terrain which interrupted the DC10's flight-path. In other words, our old friend "pilot error" was responsible. And yet, passengers' photographs, taken downwards from the cockpit right up until impact and recovered from the wreck with their bodies, in appalling conditions, showed the aircraft to have been flying in gale-force weather.

Such was the magnitude of the disaster and public disquiet that a New Zealand judge was appointed as a Royal Commission to inquire further. Mr Justice Mahon duly reported after taking evidence for six months. Very differently from the chief inspector, he found that none of the flight crew made any error which contributed to the disaster. *Impact*

*Erebus* describes parts of the campaign to save their reputations which was fought, and won, on highly technical ground. The Royal Commission found that the single effective cause of the accident was a management change in the longitudinal coordinates of the southernmost waypoint of the computerized flight plan taking the DC10 from a safe route, even at low altitude, over an area of ice-covered sea to a route directly over Mount Erebus. This change was not made known to the flight crew who loaded the DC10's computer with the revised flight plan not realizing that their flight, in what turned out for them to be misleading visibility, could be fatal. The fatal hazard was the optical phenomenon known as "whiteout". The existence and effects of polar whiteout were insufficiently known to anyone at Air New Zealand at the

time. Consequently, the crew were not briefed about it when preparing for their first Antarctic flight. When whiteout exists, by the interaction of sunlight, snow, cloud and reflection, it induces the belief in a pilot that he is flying over flat terrain with unlimited forward visibility, because it prevents change in the terrain level being perceived by him, even though the change may be as great as from sea level to a steep mountainside directly in the flight-path of his aircraft.

Had it not been for the persistence of Captain Vette and others in propounding the whiteout theory, and had it not been also for the methodical analysis by the judge of many related causal factors, the probable cause of the accident first determined by the chief inspector would not have been changed and the reputations of the flight crew restored. Eggshell, in the normal way, is not

more fragile than it looks. Because of airline, much as chief of departure proceeded England, that day brilliant by the juries, that air single, of management investigation. And that persistence be disintegrated memories seek it for

## An autobiography and (right) a review, by the same author, of a milestone in classical Destinies of life unfulfilled

**The Flutes of Autumn**  
By Peter Levi

(Harvill, £7.95)

Peter Levi, so far, has been many things. He started off paradoxically as a Roman Catholic Jew, surrounded by oddities such as his brother's godmother, a French lady from Selfridge's who "used to run out with a shovel to pick up horse manure for her garden". All this was in wartime Ruislip, then still a village hanging on to the

outer skirts of London: in Levi's own characteristically vivid words, it lay in "that scruffy umbrageous margin where the town was just beginning to dissolve the countryside in its dark acid". He became, in time, Jesuit priest, classicist, schoolmaster, scoutmaster, poet, prison chaplain, archaeological correspondent for *The Times*, don and paternalist.

The flutes of autumn, heard by the Austrian poet Trakl after the battle of Gorke in 1914, sounded a requiem for all the might-have-beens who perished there. This book, a fusion of autobiography and philosophical

reflection on British history, similarly sounds a sad note for unfulfilled destinies. It records "the growth of a boy's consciousness of places in Britain, of landscapes and countryside, and the petrified, dead conflict that they embody". From suburban Ruislip, whose "cinemas were emotional brothels", he went to Prior Park, to be educated "in some raw sense of the word" by the Irish Christian Brothers. In a nice piece of polemic, he concludes, in agreement with Joyce, that "Irish Catholicism adds an extra twist of the knife" to boarding school life. Yet it was the landscape of Prior Park which proved important: it educated him "as the Brothers could not have done". The school cultivated in him a self-confessed snobbery about the countryside, which, tempered, has remained. His final school years were spent at Beaumont, by Windsor Park, after which he joined the Jesuits at Roehampton who sent him, on long walks "with a few coppers of no money at all" to be explored "every square inch of Westminster Abbey", an achievement which, sadly, the worldly commercialism of today's Abbey "the greatest monument of Early English Christianity" does not allow.

Successively he moved on to Heythrop, Oxford, Stonyhurst, constantly aware of that record of tyranny embedded in the countryside around him and at the same time enchanted by the beauties of nature. He revises the barbarities of our ancestors, entertaining no high opinion of the English: their history is full of the murders of both peoples and cultures. The Romans, he sustains his most



Levi: humanity

passionate caesure: "Alas, there was nowhere in England left unpunished by the Romans or unravaged afterwards". They were the agents of slavery, the most degraded and miserable condition known to man. "By 1974," he tells us, "as a priest, I was falling to pieces". We suspect this: he had become a left-over from the world of Waugh. The Jesuit priest had been beagling at Oxford, and had found nothing more acceptable to drink at as vast and dignified hotel than champagne ("we were lucky in the vintage"). Finally the translator of Pausanias parted from the Order and married. His life has been transformed: "Private life with someone you love is the greatest of human pleasures". This unusual autobiography is intense and intimate. It charts the development of his huge capacity for loving both people and places, and will please equally those who know his poetry and those who do not. He has in abundance what Jesuit houses have lacked, "common humanity". Some poets do not write elegant, well-turned prose; this one does. There are none of Trakl's muttered undertones here: the flutes will clearly their beautiful lament.

Brian Martin

## Wondrous p

**Supplementum Hellenisticum**  
By Hugh Lloyd-Jones and Peter Parsons

(Walt de Gruyter, Berlin and New York, £100)

Not long ago it was thought unscholarly and disreputable and even somewhat affected to read the classics for pleasure. Just as you had to suffer to be beautiful, you had to sweat over books, and *Daphnis and Chloe* was not on the syllabus. It was then a relief and a surprise to find that language set you free to roam as you chose among vast, uncharted territories. The last of the Greeks was the less severe, the subtler and more pleasurable it seemed to be: that is how one felt. Even the minor Hellenistic writers we know only from their fragments are as fresh and gleaming as a basket of unfamiliar fish.

For longer than my lifetime every refuge from the centre of the subject has had to use an inadequate collection called *Collectanea Alexandrina*, which left out as much as it collected. More and more pieces of papyrus have accumulated since then, a yellowing snowdrift of ancient poetry. Now at last, in what is sometimes thought of as the sunset or the twilight of classical studies, this whole invaluable detritus has been combed through and sorted and assembled. The fat single volume of *Supplementum Hellenisticum* contains the whole corpus of uncollected Hellenistic poetry, and an index to it all. It is an astonishing and monumental book. It proves, if proof were needed, that classical

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Forcing the pace

The campaign for electoral reform may become more lively if the Fawcett Society decides to join the rather sleepy organizations now making the case for proportional representation. The society is a direct descendant of the National Union for Women's Suffrage which earlier in the century used dramatic techniques to draw attention to its cause. More recently the Fawcett Society helped to draft the Equal Pay and Sex Discrimination Acts, and its chief interest in electoral reform is that it may allow more women to achieve office. Whether the society joins the reformers or not will depend on the outcome of a committee meeting in two weeks' time.

### Snoopy, bach

Snoopy, scourge of the Red Baron, has just acquired the ability to speak Welsh. The decision by Cardiff publisher Gwasg y Dre Wen to translate two of the books into the old tongue means that Snoopy can now bark in 23 languages, including Serbo-Croat, Chinese and Latin. In Welsh *That's how it goes, Snoopy*, has become *Fel na mae, Sniwpi*, and *The Ferocity of Snoopy* is now *Ffyrddwdd Sniwpi*. The Welshmen maintain it is only natural justice, for according to them America was discovered by Prince Madoc decades before Christopher Columbus was born.

© The Hotel Norwich, in Norwich, has put aside a wing for guests who snore. Strong snorers earn discounts and anyone with the so-called "Krakatoa rating" pays half price.

### In the pink

The sumptuous treatment on Channel 4 of her best selling *The Far Pavilions* will not give M. M. Kaye quite the same thrill as her first sight of a cake made to celebrate the book's publication. The cake was made in Jaipur at a party for those embarked on a *Far Pavilions* tour which formed part of the launching jamboree. The cook had fashioned a replica of the book's cover, "Unfortunately," said Miss Kaye, "he had managed to get hold of the American paperback version published by Bantam. This bore the legend, 'Special introductory price: 95 cents,' and guessing that the word 'special' was very relevant to the book, he had picked out the entire slogan in raised pink icing. I took it as a great compliment, which was what was intended."

BARRY FANTONI



"What shall we celebrate with, dear - champagne or a pot of tea?"

### OK, Guv?

The appointment of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Mauritius entailed less manoeuvring than went on over the appointment of Sir Len Williams to the same post after Mauritius became independent in 1967. Sir John Rennie, the island's governor, had hoped to be appointed after the first post-independence general election was held. But before the election the British Labour government sent out John Stonehouse who decided that constituency boundaries needed changing. When they were, the Mauritius Labour Party won the election. Its choice for Governor-General was Len Williams, general secretary of the British Labour Party. For some reason, the Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, hesitated in making the appointment. While it was still awaiting his signature, the political journalist Walter Terry broke the story. Len Williams threatened to call a press conference to explain the delay and was immediately appointed before he could make good his threat.

### Slicing the pie

Robert Carrier has just sliced a quarter of a million pounds off the asking price of his Suffolk mansion, Hittlesham Hall, which in 11 years he changed from a dilapidated ruin into a magnificent restaurant, cookery school and home, from £750,000 to £500,000. Home, the agent, says it is confident of an early sale.

### End game

As the final of the world chess championship draws near, Bobby Fischer, the American who won in Iceland 12 years ago, continues to live in cheap hotels in Pasadena, California, under assumed names. He turns down million-dollar offers to play matches and survives mainly on royalty cheques from the chess books he has written. Friends say that Fischer believes he may be under Soviet surveillance and is a possible target for a KGB assassination attempt.

# Falklands: a half-measure solution

by Sir Philip Goodhart

"Today brings new hope to your country," said Mrs Thatcher in a message of goodwill to Raúl Alfonsín, when he assumed the presidency of Argentina. "Where there's a will, there's a way," replied the new president. But the problem of the sovereignty of the Falklands remains.

There can be no doubt of President Alfonsín's personal commitment to sovereignty. During General Galtieri's invasion of the Falkland Islands, Raúl Alfonsín described the operation as "an illegitimate act by an illegal government in a just cause." On the day that he took office, President Alfonsín declared: "Our undeniable object is, and will always be, the regaining of the right of our nation to its sovereign territory." Meanwhile, our Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary have made it plain, in public and in private, that the sovereignty of the Falklands is not negotiable.

One of the guests at President Alfonsín's inauguration was President Belaunde Terry of Peru. The Peruvians have shown some interest in the concept of a partitioned sovereignty for the Falklands. They have noted that inhabitants of the Falklands are largely concentrated in the East Falklands, while the West Falklands and the adjoining islets are almost entirely uninhabited. Partition would involve the abandonment

of the Argentine claim to sovereignty over the East Falklands, while we would accept Argentine claims to sovereignty over the West Falklands.

The basis for this suggestion of a partitioned sovereignty is simple enough. No British government could lightly abandon the Falkland Islands, and no Argentine government can drop its national claim to the islands. Both countries have invested too much emotional capital in the islands to give any credibility to legal haggling over old claims and counterclaims.

Clearly, the arrival of Argentine forces to occupy the West Falklands would add to the problems and the dangers in the South Atlantic, but in an interview that he gave to *The Observer*, President Alfonsín revived the idea of a leaseback, and any recognition of Argentine sovereignty over the West Falklands would have to be accompanied by a leaseback arrangement for a transition period. At some time during that transition period, the Argentine flag could be flown in the West Falklands, or West Malvinas, and a handful of Argentine administrators could be added to the very small staff needed to oversee the empty island.

In order to ensure that some future Argentine government did not use a partition agreement as a springboard for renewed claims to the rest of the Falklands,

the British government could ask President Alfonsín's administration to put any agreement to the Argentine people in a referendum, in order to show that it was acceptable to the majority and not just to one set of ministers. In France, in 1961 and 1962, two referendums effectively removed the Algerian issue from French politics, and an Argentine referendum on the Falklands might have a similar stabilizing impact.

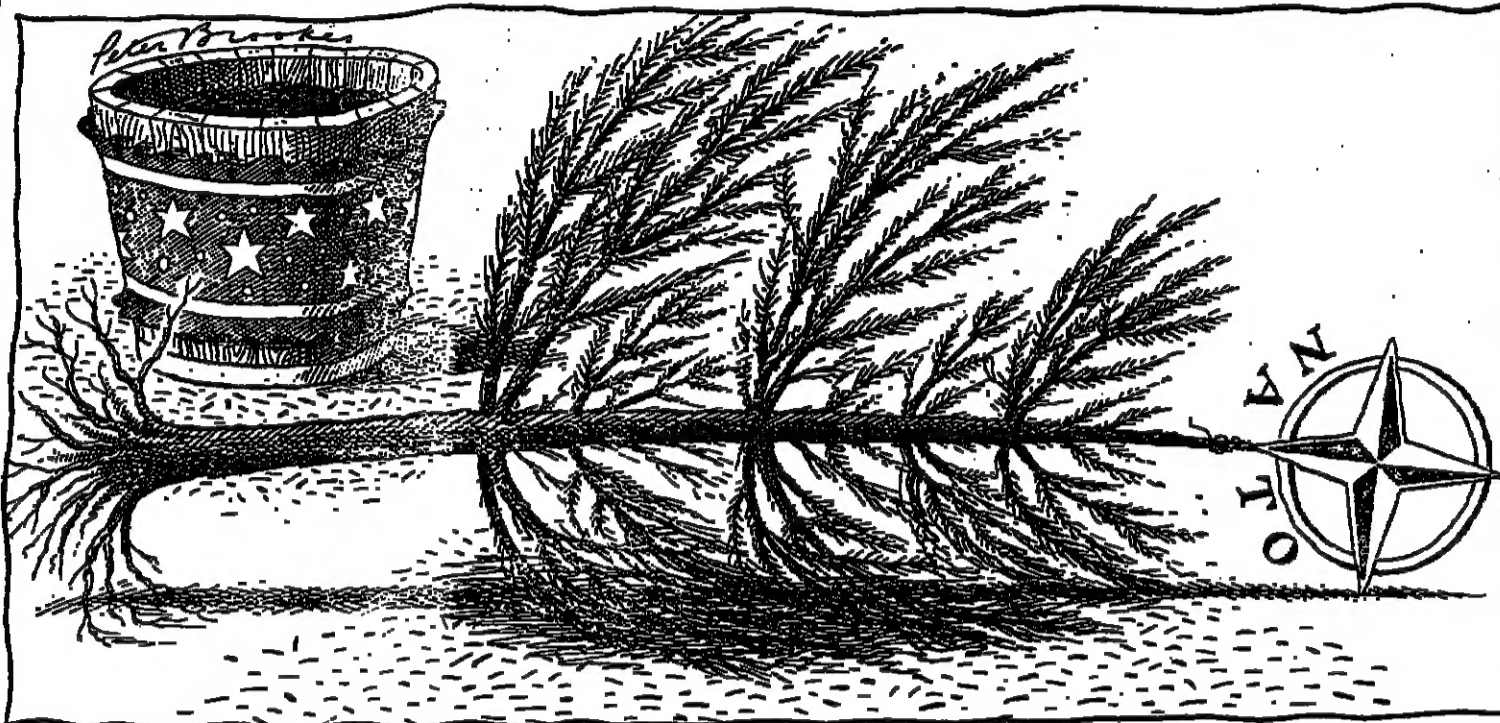
The division of sovereignty, combined with temporary leaseback of the western half of the islands, could then provide a platform for negotiations about fishing rights and mineral rights under the sea - matters that can properly be settled by negotiation, while the issue of sovereignty cannot.

Under the heading "Moral of the Work", Winston Churchill wrote at the beginning of his *History of the Second World War*: "In war: Resolution. In Defeat: Defiance. In Victory: Magnanimity. In Peace: Goodwill." President Alfonsín's inauguration marks the final victory of Mrs Thatcher over the junta. British discussion of the concept of a partitioned sovereignty for the Falklands could be interpreted as a gesture of magnanimity and goodwill.

The author is Conservative MP for Beckenham.

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## Frederick Bonnard on the need to stop the transatlantic drift



## Nato's New Year task: restoring its crumbling unity

Brussels

The American medium-range missiles have begun to arrive in Europe: the protest movements have registered their objections without too great an effect; the Soviet Union has conceded defeat by walking out of arms control negotiations. At their year-end meeting, Nato's foreign ministers could have been celebrating. Instead, a creeping concern is now evident in the alliance.

At the suggestion of Leo Tindemans, the Foreign Minister of Belgium, the Nato Council decided to review its policies towards the East and determine a common line of action. The permanent representatives of Nato member countries will meet next Wednesday to start the process and are due to submit their suggestions to the foreign ministers' next meeting, in Washington, this May. Ministers were, however, sharply divided about the usefulness of the exercise; the proposal has shown up some awkward stresses in the alliance.

Most of the European allies, believing they cannot afford to let confrontation solidify into a permanent ice pack, say immediate action is needed. Acutely aware of the anxieties of western public opinion, they expect pressure from their parliaments on this. Others, particularly the United States, maintain the alliance must do nothing to reward the Soviet Union for walking out of the negotiations. US sources point out that there is a danger of the allies being made to look ridiculous and weak by too eagerly seeking accommodation. They considered

the report unlikely to break much new ground but agreed to go along with the proposal, albeit with caution.

One cause of the present uneasiness is that while arms-control negotiations were continuing, senior US officials maintained almost permanent contact with their allies, with monthly, later fortnightly briefings and consultations. At Nato and in several capitals, on the progress of the negotiations, which resulted in a cohesive foreign policy approach. But with the arms negotiations at a halt, this intimate consultation process has also ceased. Once again Europe and the US are in danger of drifting apart on their different attitudes to the East.

The planned review, which aims to build a framework within which Nato, and individual countries, would decide on a consistent attitude, will begin by analysing the reasons for the failure of the negotiations. It will try to determine the misconceptions the Soviet leadership has about the West and to clear up alliance errors about the

Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc countries.

An obvious possible future venue for negotiation is the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures, due to start on January 17. There are others, such as the United Nations Committee for Disarmament, still meeting regularly in Geneva, and the United Nations itself in New York. The review will also make contingency plans for joint attitudes and action for unforeseen developments such as the crises over Afghanistan and Poland.

The timing is vital, in view of the effect of the run-up to the presidential election in the United States, on both the US and Soviet positions. European officials believe that the American public at present supports direct action such as that in Grenada; Europeans are therefore wary of electioneering language which may have uncalculated fallout in the Kremlin.

Senior Nato officials consider that the leadership problem in the Soviet Union will result in a cautious but rigid Soviet attitude.

Though it is thought that the Soviet Union is seriously worried about its relations with the US, the Brezhnev era with its "détente" symbol is definitely over: there will be little capacity for compromise. The Soviet armed forces and their backers in the Kremlin may exercise a veto power over proposals for halting or reducing their own missile deployment and it would need strong political leadership, which may be absent now, to overcome this. There is also so much antipathy in the Kremlin to the Reagan administration that Soviet leaders will not want to help his campaign by presenting him with a foreign policy success. Nato analysts believe that the Russians tend to take a long-term view and prefer to move slowly; they therefore consider that any major change before the US elections in November is very unlikely.

The review of Nato policy is intended to cover this gap. It will point out once more the defensive nature of allied military preparations and, at the same time, emphasize the genuine desire for a stable relationship with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. As well as the aims of reducing the Soviet feeling of insecurity and simultaneously reassuring western people while missile deployment continues, there is a third purpose. The review will try to ensure that the allied cohesion gained by the close consultation process during the arms control negotiations is not now lost.

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## Strumming up support for a change in the law

Kay and Mr Helm, who recently changed the name of their act from *Disident* to *Disident* by the *Dossers* to *Disident* by the *Dossers*, have suffered from "the criminalization of their professional activities in England by virtue of by-laws and legislation prohibiting obstruction of the highway or trespass (railways, underground)".

The Commission concluded, however, that the applicants had not "substantiated their claim that they are 'outlawed', having managed to avoid serious confrontation with the police and prosecution for some years by their mobility"; nor had they presented convincing evidence of "severe ill-treatment" or discrimination by state authorities as defined under various articles of the relevant convention.

Enforcement of the obstruction laws under which buskers most often face prosecution is usually at police discretion. Until relatively recently, the Disidents wrote, "a degree of tolerance was exercised by police on the street which allowed professional buskers to operate



legally despite their uncertain legal status.

"But tolerance is a dangerous thing: a change in social climate or a different hand on the reins of power and the tolerance can be withdrawn, leaving those who were merely tolerated with no protection from the logical consequences of the law."

Bongo Mike and Jeremy have a great deal more to say on the subject of situation art, high versus low culture, and the like. I have known them for a year now, and I still have no idea whether they are entirely serious or whether their occasional pomposity and studied idiosyncrasy are really an elaborate send-up of the

Mike and Frank: from Dossers to Disidents but still officially on the criminal fringe

conventional world they have so unashamedly rejected. Do they really mean it? For example, when they write: "Each performance situation is surrounded by certain particular archetypes: the lesser artist remains imprisoned by them, the greater artist rises above them." And is the average busker's day really conducive to rumination on "the oriental concept of freedom from opposites", entailing "freedom from the parcelling up by mankind of his environment along rigidly dualistic lines of distinction...?" Is an alleged gap between "high" and "low" culture indeed "the most socially disastrous polarity of all those generated by the dualistic, fragmentary tendency in society"? A more realistic polarity, if polarity there must be, is between the likes of Bongo Mike and Extremely Frank Jeremy, who are indisputably professional artists, however unorthodox, and the newer breed of "busker", usually on the young side and often a music student, strumming round the Underground for pin money or performing by appointment in Covent Garden.

If nothing else, a recorded anthology of street music to be issued by Risk It records in February ought to advance their cause, whatever that may be. There is the title track: *It's a Crime* (to play music in the streets). Meanwhile, Bongo Mike notes wryly, foreign-language pamphlets designed by the British Tourist Authority to entice overseas visitors to London feature a sketch of a busker on the cover.

Tony Samstag

Philip Whitehead

## Why I grieve for Leonard Arthur

Some deaths clutch at the heart. On Christmas Day died one of the finest men I have ever known. Leonard Arthur had faced, in rapid succession, the two worst ordeals a medical man could endure. He had been in the dock charged with the attempted murder of one of the handicapped children to whom he had devoted his life. Eighteen months later, he discovered that he had a brain tumour, and was to be the fully-conscious witness of his own slow decline.

All this he bore with fortitude, even serenity. It would be wrong to record for a public which heard of his death only in the sensational tones of the tabloid front pages - "Down's Case Baby Doctor Dead."

But it is his life I want to remember before the pressure group Life took a hand. Leonard Arthur could have been many things after he qualified at the Middlesex Hospital. He could have risen in consultancy or teaching in the metropolis. He had married the daughter of the eminent neurologist, Lord Brain; such a couple could have stayed close to the glittering prizes. Instead, he chose service far afield. As a national service medical officer during the Korean war, he volunteered for front-line service. He worked for a time in Nigeria. Then the Arthurs settled in the Derbyshire village of Church Broughton, raised three children, and became part of that small army of permanent volunteers which keeps rural society on the march.

Dr Arthur, consultant paediatrician, entered the lives of many thousands of children stricken by disease or handicap. He never left them.

He was the very model of what the National Health Service should be: humane, tenacious, principled. These three qualities shone through his work. He knew the dangers of size and remoteness. He knew that the volunteer can sometimes inspire the parts of a health service which bureaucrats cannot reach. So you came upon him, as I first did, late at night lurching some new group based on felt need - readers and teachers for dyslexic children, riding lessons for parents under extreme stress. He knew that for the human face of medicine, a community must turn its own features to the glass. He was conscious in his fight for resources, human and material.

When some colleagues flagged, seeing the Derbyshire district treated, in NHS priorities, as the fringe of a fringe, he persuaded them to stay on. How else, he argued, would the imbalances ever be removed? Above all, he knew there could never be a National Health Service without universality, suffused with altruism. So he led by example. His world was the clinic, not the consulting room. He took no private patients, gave no thought to the "market value" of his exceptional gifts. He wanted everyone to have the best that could be provided, on the basis of need. There are still thousands like him, happy to ignore the new world of market values. But it was his fate to be singled out as the focus of a court case which went to the very heart of medical ethics.

The Arthur case made legal history. The man who had helped so many victims of handicap was linked with just one, newborn, abandoned by its parents, severely

handicapped and grievously sick, for whom he was alleged to have prescribed "nursing care only". From accusations by an anonymous informer to Life, Dr Arthur was taken to the Law. The Crown Court to answer not just for himself but for the awesome responsibilities of his profession. Those who sought the case were not moved by the bewilderment and anger of the



Leonard Arthur: compassion was all thousands of disabled people he had treated, nor did they accept his acquittal.

It cannot have been easy for them to square the reality of the serene defendant - secure in his Christian faith, and the knowledge that even with hindsight he would not have done otherwise - with the pillory they had hoped to prepare.

In that 18-day court ordeal, Dr Arthur, ironically, won national respect and admiration. When the trial was over, he put it behind him and returned to work at the Derby Children's Hospital to universal approbation. And yet, perhaps, it was not quite over. The strain still sat in his face, in his transparency of feature. Last year, before the trees were in leaf, there came upon him the first numbing indications that he would never see another spring.

The unsparing frankness and care which he had given to so many of his patients he now had to apply to his own, well-understood, prognosis. His life, foreshortened, was still fiercely lived on all levels. I saw him as the months passed, sombre in the first light at musical evenings, unfamiliar under the hat that replaced his vanished hair at an election meeting in June, but still recognizable by his rapt attention; holding court in his wheelchair at concerts and Labour Party socials. He would even turn up in his wheelchair to help at the hospital. He died, still in faith and hope, on Christmas Day.

We buried him by the door of his parish church. His Quaker wife and his six children sang a roundsong by the open grave, while the congregation of hundreds, some of them handicapped, filed out into the bright day. That was their tribute. This is mine. Leonard Arthur had to stand trial for the conscience of his profession. In death he can serve as an exemplar of the very highest traditions of the NHS. He stands for the men and women like him who keep the principle of a free and comprehensive health service alive at this bleak time. At his funeral, his brother-in-law, Canon Edward Longman, asked us to remember him, either in silence or in speech. In the silence, a very young baby cried, lustily. No better trumpet could have carried Leonard Arthur to the other side.

The author was Labour MP for Derby, North, 1970-83.

John P. Harris

## How I shall rue our street names

Near Clermont l'Hérault

The locals are delighted. Not me, though. The news has come round that we are going to have street names. The municipal council (nine members, thus 11 per cent of the population) spent most of their last meeting surrounded by different samples of name plates, adjourning at a deadlock - three councillors for each of the three tendencies: elegant sobriety, multicoloured gaiety, and austere economy. Later on they will have to choose the names, which should keep them going for many a winter evening.

There isn't really any hurry. From the middle ages up until about 1930 the population of the village, the *petite place* between Montpellier and Béziers, was around 200. They got on perfectly well without street names. Now we're down to 80... but you can't stop progress. We have neon street lighting, main drainage and a GIVE WAY sign where the avenue of plane trees joins the very minor road leading somewhere else, so street names had to come.

It's easy to see what will happen. "Euh, pardon, Madame, I'm looking for the rue du 4 Janvier."

"Well, you've got the wrong village, young man. This is Saint-Fulcran-de-Fobis and you want Saint-Fulcran-de-Pouzoulet. It's round the other side of the hill. Just follow that road..."

That is a familiar dialogue here. The other Saint-Fulcran is a great big agglomeration of 300 inhabitants, with street names since 1960. Great big letters, too: *avenue*, *avenue*, *avenue*. You go down the Boulevard Saint-Exupéry, six houses long and just wide enough for a delivery van to scratch both its sides, generously, to choose among the Avenue Louis Blériot, the Impasse Jean Racine and the rue Marcel Proust, the other end of which is Jean Mermoz. (A really well-thrown madeleine would sail across the Place, go down the Avenue Gustave Flaubert and land well inside the postman's vineyard.)

Of course, no one ever uses those names. The only people who seem

aware of them are observant visitors. People go on living, as they have always done, opposite the post office or behind the church.

But we, in the other Saint-Fulcran, are only too used to the puzzled inquiries of salesmen and debt-collectors who have stopped at the wrong village...

"No, no, madame, it really is Saint-Fulcran-de-Fobis I want. Henri Poujol, number one, rue..."

"Oh well, why didn't you say so? You go down the road to the cemetery, turn right just before the *petite place*, and Henri's is the first house on the left, the one with the fossilized giant oysters round the door. You can't go wrong."

So the *petite place* will remain the *petite place*, when we need to distinguish it from the *grande place* (as for example when the mobile butcher has stopped his van there because the *grande place* has been totally occupied by two parked cars). But what will curious strangers see on the name plates - *Place de l'Église* or *Place de la Mairie*? Or, to remain neutral in the still-lively lay clerical battle, *Place de la Cabine Téléphonique*?

I'm a bit of a snob about this. In the days when Nancy Mitford was writing about U and non-U I learnt that the best address (unless of course one was 'The MacBitch of MacBitch') had the form: J. Smith Esq., Thine. Personally I prefer the essential U of the Archbishop, Canterbury, or Mr R. M. Khomeini, Qom, and for the last six years I've enjoyed similar stark arrogance. (In this Great Britain, too, surnames and titles are still a thing of the past.) I've disguised the name of the village. Compliments, fan letters, gifts etc should be sent to J. Smith Esq., Thine.

Nemesia after hubris, soon I shall be in la rue something? No. 1? Perhaps a mere No. 2, for there are two houses in my street. I can't even hope for the Promenade des Anglais, because Madame Vidal and her daughter have lived next door for 85 and 67 years respectively, and you might say it's their street. Of course I shan't tell my correspondents the name, whatever it turns out to be. It would only puzzle the postman.





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## PRESSURES OF WELFARE

When the rain comes down, it should be no surprise to see everyone in sight struggling to get their umbrellas up. The world-wide deluge of recession has naturally caused most countries to experience strains of adjustment which have much in common with each other. But most countries, and Britain more than most, find it too easy to overlook the common factors and regard the experience as a crisis peculiar to themselves - a phenomenon connected with Thatcherism or the demoralization of the Labour Party, and not just one variation on a broader theme. But it is worth noting that the umbrellas have been going up all over Europe, because their condition and colour, and the relative efficiency with which they unfold, may be informative about the nature of the downturn, and the best means of minimizing the drenching.

It is common knowledge that high unemployment and alarms about inflation and controlling public expenditure have been general in Europe, and indeed in the developed world, since the late seventies. Time of onset and vigour of response have of course differed from country to country, but it is striking how closely our own experience has paralleled that in a number of neighbouring countries. And last year in a cluster of general elections, in Britain, West Germany and Norway (with another election in Denmark likely to be added to the series later this month), the electorates have endorsed an approach to social and economic policy that we might in our provincial way identify as Thatcherite.

In Holland and Belgium, governments of the centre-right, determined to act against inflation, have met and weathered concerted challenges from public sector unions (claiming more or less seriously to be striking in defence of welfare standards) of a kind that has often been predicted here since 1979, but never materialized even when the health workers' dispute of 1982 provided what might have appeared a perfect opportunity.

The simplest, though possibly the profoundest, lesson to be drawn from all this is that once again it appears that voters in mature democracies will accept a convincingly-argued case from their leaders that painful policies are required. There are minor signs of political polarization in some of the countries concerned, but essentially the pain of adaptation has not yet threatened the system, as a comparable shock might have done in regimes not based on consent. Welfare provision has been the most painful area for the

scaling down of public expectations. Once the mirage of limitless economic growth dissolved, some such shock became inevitable. A recent OECD paper showed that since 1960 public expenditure on pensions, health, education and other income maintenance rose almost twice as fast as GDP in member countries - pensions being by far the most costly component. In West Germany, one of the highest spenders of all, the general election set the seal of the voters' acceptance on a sharp reversal in the welfare policies of a century, accomplished by the Christian Democrats but initiated by their Social Democrat predecessors.

The urgency of the crisis tends to confuse the straightforward alignments of left and right. There is a symbolic aspect to the fact that even the Social Democratic government of Sweden, the country where public social provision perhaps reached its zenith, was forced before Christmas to abandon its election promises and introduce an emergency budget cutting pensions in real terms, raising patients' contributions to health costs and removing most food subsidies. The Socialist government in France (where the worst effects of recession are only now beginning to be apparent, and where state welfare provision has traditionally been limited) learned at an early stage to limit its commitments to lame ducks and come down hard on wage inflation.

The British Government's cuts in social provision are relatively modest in the context of what some of our neighbours have done. That is partly because we have less to cut. Total public welfare spending in Britain, as in the United States, is among the lowest in Western industrialized nations. It represented less than 20 per cent of our GDP at the end of the 1970s, compared with over 30 per cent in Sweden, the Netherlands and Denmark. And while the Scandinavian countries, West Germany, the United States (and above all Japan) face acute problems in the near future, because the number of pensioners is rising faster than the number of productive workers, Britain has already coped with the worst of its "bulge" of dependents for this century. The "Think Tank" report owed as much to its assumptions about defence spending as to its forecasts of actual social need.

Public spending is irredeemably difficult to hold in check, of course. Our crisis may not involve as painful an adjustment as some others, but it still warrants serious and frank

examination. Politicians of all parties have an interest in dramatizing the significance of what happens at home, in tones either of triumph or outrage. They find it more profitable to have slanging matches over today's expenditure than over that of tomorrow, which may never come, or may come when the other fellow is in office. For all its display of resolution over welfare spending, the Government has been hesitant about laying down the principles on which it wants to see policies made in future. The result is a curious effect of apocalyptic procrastination.

A study is now promised into the implications of low growth and high unemployment on prospects for pensions and welfare. But what is needed is not so much facts as clearer political priorities. It is not difficult to say what we want, but very difficult indeed to point avenues towards implementing one slogan without moving away from another. The burden on state expenditure can be lightened, but at what cost in heavier burdens on individuals and industry, through insurance contributions? Consumer choice can be improved, but probably only by increasing the burden of welfare on the productive economy. A drive to greater cost-effectiveness is not necessarily compatible with the maintenance either of choice or equity, and is a somewhat artificial exercise while we are unable to put a price on health as such. Which objectives should come first?

There is a worrying side to the spectacle of European electorates endorsing welfare cuts so easily. The majority everywhere is healthy, solvent and relatively fortunate. Of course the majority foresees that it may one day need to make calls on social provision for the less fortunate, so that self-interest as well as idealism gives a motive to accept social expenditure. But when treasury departments are looking for instant savings to balance bungled budgets, the temptation in the absence of clear principles of policy is to snatch at what comes easiest and causes least protest.

It is those with unspectacular afflictions, the chronic sick, the lonely and the ugly who may be most easily overlooked, and whose dependence on aid may be the greatest. Identifying ethical priorities and securing society's endorsement of them is the task of political leadership. Otherwise the course of social policy is not directed, but simply happens. Since Beveridge, in a period mostly buoyant, social policy in Britain has to a great extent simply happened, in a time of hard choices, that is no longer enough.

## Spending by local agreement

From the Leader of Sheffield City Council

Sir, In your leaders of December 17 and 21 you once again warn the Government of the folly of their proposals to take powers to directly determine the levels of expenditure, quality of services and budgets of local authorities. The consistent stand taken by *The Times* on this issue is to be warmly welcomed and would be ignored with folly by the Cabinet.

However, with the publication of the Bill, it is equally dangerous for any hint to be given that, whilst the general principle of removing local democracy and the power of people to determine their own needs and services at a local level is sacrosanct, it can be justified against what the Secretary of State described on a recent television broadcast as "the loony authorities", whose political completion is undesirable.

This notion that there are "acceptable" and "unacceptable" political opinions within our democratic framework is not only worrying but extremely dangerous. If removing local democracy within our pluralistic state is itself undesirable, then equally it must be so for those "selected" councils whose historic needs and level of rates places them in the Secretary of State's "hit list".

If this were not true, then democracy would not depend on the voting habits of the local or national electorate but on the acceptability of the outcome to those who wish to retain power in their own hands.

This doctrine, which has led dictators across the world to justify their actions, leads governments to believe that their overall objective is more important than the means by which they obtain them. On a purely pragmatic level it is absurd nonsense to believe that there are a group of local authorities whose non-adherence to good advice from the centre has put them beyond the pale and whose actions place them in a category outside the normal bounds of reasonableness.

It is a simple fact that for most authorities on the Secretary of State's "unacceptable" selective list no rate increase at all would be necessary from April 1984, if it were not for the "hold back" penalty system which is intended to bludgeon the local electorate into rejecting those councils putting forward a programme based on no cuts in services or substantial job losses.

There is, therefore, one simple answer to the question of high rate increases. It is to remove the penalty system altogether and allow the interplay of market forces and the democratic accountable electoral system to take their course. Yours sincerely, D. BLUNKETT, Leader, Sheffield City Council, Town Hall, Sheffield, December 21.

## Heard to be done

From the Director General of the International Hospital Federation

Sir, I can well believe Mr Daly's claim (December 30) that the rates charged by members of his International Association of Conference Interpreters (AICI) are between 15 and 30 times higher than Italian court rates. Generally speaking, the quality of AICI interpreters is certainly good, but I hope Mr Daly may ponder whether his trade union is not in danger of pricing itself out of the market with the very high rates that it charges, plus expenses for travel and accommodation. I know that these extremely high charges either deter some international organizations from providing simultaneous translation at all (particularly for smaller meetings where the cost cannot be spread among a high number of fee-paying registrants) or encourage them to look for help elsewhere than from AICI members. Yours faithfully, MILES HARDIE, Director General, International Hospital Federation, 126 Albert Street, NW1, December 30.

## Educating lawyers

From Mr Charles P. Reed

Sir, The thrust of Roger Scruton's article, "Laying down the law" (December 20), is reminiscent of Sir Walter Scott's famous observation: "A lawyer without history or literature is a mere working mason; if he possesses some knowledge of these, he may venture to call himself an architect." (Guy Mannering). Mr Scruton argues for a broader education for our potential judges (the barristers), embracing something more than the mere study and practice of law. In this way he believes that the "creative genius" of judges in the knotty of human conflict will be boosted. Perhaps. However, I would suggest that a more practical and laudable aim would be to broaden

## Clerics and Namibia

From Sir Trevor Lloyd-Hughes

Sir, Ronald Butt's thoughtful article about the relationship of Christianity to politics (December 22) prompts me to suggest that clerics really would advance the lot of mankind - and perhaps attract more people into their churches - if they addressed themselves more to theological teaching and the fundamentals of faith, about which they should be well informed and have much to offer, and less to pronouncements on military, economic and political matters, about which they are too often only partially instructed or abysmally ignorant. I refer in particular to the recent visit to Namibia by five Anglican bishops and Mr Terry Waite, personal assistant to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The visit is still awaited with measurable impatience and unprovoked atrocities against territory by South African forces who have been terrorized by the IRA bomb pale into insignificance. This is not the first time that the churches have been accused of violence by the African Defence Forces, their black soldiers, ignoring the strict of harming civilians and SWADF operates, the soldiers found guilty of those orders are sent to prison, or the

## THE EDITOR

### Eagle Star

company. A mutual insurance company is somewhat like a co-op. There is no reason why this could not have been done by the board of Eagle Star.

The life insurance and pension funds are sufficiently large to have made this possible. One might mention that the Norwich Union is of a similar size to Eagle Star and has successfully mutualized long ago. It is now proof against takeover. There is an additional reason for concern at the unedifying fight for Eagle Star. There is a prospect of a tobacco company being taken over by a tobacco company. Can we believe in this event that non-smokers will be given fair terms for their life insurance premiums?

Yours faithfully, PATRICK CARROLL, City University, Northampton Square, EC1, January 1.

From Lord Mayne  
Sir, Besides the injustices of takeover bids condemned by the general manager of Eagle Star in his letter of December 31, there are other aspects which can be criticized.

A close relative of mine who owns shares in Eagle Star has moral scruples against making money from tobacco, whether consumed in this country or across the Atlantic. She will be obliged to sell her shares and go her stake in this admirable insurance company.

Surely, Sir, the inevitable result of such takeover bidding is the creation of conglomerates in which shareholders lose all responsibility as they are marched towards larger and larger entities, ready to be taken over, as Marx foretold, by the state. This could happen at the whim of a first-past-the-post electoral majority. The Conservative Party rightly emphasizes its concern for small businesses, but appears supine on this issue.

The present drift by takeovers towards huge disparate concerns is surely politically unhealthy, quite apart from any question of monopoly. Yours faithfully, ROYNE, Adden House, Wiltshire, January 1.

From Mr D. J. Enock Powell, MIP for Down, South (Official Unionist Party)  
Sir, Members of the Department of Metallurgy and Science of Materials at Oxford have determined (*The Times*, December 23) the date of the Crucifixion on the assumption of a lunar eclipse which appears to be mentioned in the report of Pontius Pilate to Tiberius, which M. R. James in printing it called "a late document".

Will they let us know (1) why they think the phenomenon is ignored in the synoptic gospels, which (apparently) report a 3-hour total solar eclipse, and (2) whether their essay is a fair specimen of the evaluation of evidence in their department? I am, Sir, etc, J. ENOCH POWELL, House of Commons, December 30.

From Lady Almon  
Sir, I must add my strong support to Dr Kahn (December 12) for the preservation and restoration of the historic Eleanor crosses and in particular for the one at Hardinestone, near Northampton. The top 1ft to 2ft of this cross has been missing for well over 30 years, yet detailed drawings exist of the complete cross as it was in 1830 in Baker's *Northamptonshire*, a copy of which is in the library of the Northampton Record Society at Delapre Abbey.

If efforts are being made to restore the cross it would immeasurably add to its beauty if the top could be restored to its original design at the same time. Yours faithfully, ELIZABETH ALMENT, Winston House, Boughton, Northampton, December 29.

From Miss Ysobel M. Hale  
Sir, When I was young and innocent, some 75 years ago, I was taught: "He who prigs what isn't his n. When he's caught, he goes to prison."

It was as simple as that! Yours faithfully, YSOBEL M. HALE, The Old Vicarage, Moulford, Oxfordshire, December 29.

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## Sobering thought

From Mr Raymond Durrant

Sir, In your editorial today (December 27) you say "... the car checks that the police have introduced in some areas are made under existing powers and do not infringe the ban on random testing". However on the front page of the same issue of your paper you report that the Nottinghamshire police had breath-tested 2,337 motorists and that only 40 tests were positive. Surely a "success" rate of less than 2 per cent must indicate that in reality random tests are being carried out or that the judgment of the Nottinghamshire police is in doubt? Yours faithfully, RAYMOND DURRANT, 195 Marshalswick Lane, St Albans, Hertfordshire, December 27.

## Future imperfect

From Dr E. J. Lowe

Sir, Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is more a work of prediction than of Guillevin's *Travels* is a work of geography. It is too much to hope that we may be spared further misrepresentations in the year to come? Yours faithfully, E. J. LOWE, University of Durham, Department of Philosophy, 50 Old Elvet, Durham, December 30.

## Clarification on Sellfield

From the Secretary of State for the Environment

Sir, Dr John Twidell (December 30) claims to find a contradiction in my statement to the House of Commons on December 21 about Sellfield. There is no such contradiction. The National Radiological Protection Board has conducted an examination of all the possible routes by which people in the area could be exposed to the radioactivity washed up from the sea. They concluded that the radioactivity concerned posed no hazard "to the general population of the area". When I used this phrase I meant, and I believe the House of Commons understood, people living and working in that part of West Cumbria. On the other hand, NRPB are concerned that if someone were to go on the beach and handle contaminated items then they could exceed the annual dose limit for the skin.

The time this would take would clearly depend on the level of radioactivity in the particular sample. In one case it would have been as short as 10 to 15 minutes and in other cases a few hours. But these particular exposures were easily avoidable and it was sensible to warn the public of the risk.

The published report by the National Radiological Protection Board and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, which are freely available from those bodies, contain the numbers which Dr Twidell appears to be seeking. Yours sincerely, PATRICK JENKIN, 2 Marsham Street, SW1, December 30.

## Date of Crucifixion

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## ON THE ONE HAND BUT NOT ON THE OTHER

The Soviet leaders would like to proceed with their dual policy of encouraging disruptive peace demonstrations in the West while crushing all unofficial actions in their own domain. Several of the members of the Moscow Group to Establish Trust have been imprisoned or exiled. Their contacts with Western groups provide little protection, as was shown yet again by the recent arrest of Mrs Olga Medvedkova on the absurd charge of assaulting a policeman.

In Eastern Europe the authorities have more difficult problems to contend with. In his New Year address Mr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, said that the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe had brought "probably the most dangerous period of postwar development", but Protestant pastors and Roman Catholic priests have urged their parishioners not to sign government petitions which ask workers to express their welcome for the Soviet missiles, which are being installed in retaliation, by promising to work an extra day every month to help pay for them. Exiling or imprisoning individual protesters is more tricky since the unofficial "Swords into Ploughshares" movement is supported by the

established churches. Nevertheless, the regime continues its attempts at repression. Last month a New Zealand CND member working in Britain who visited the East Berlin group called Women for Peace was arrested on the border but released after diplomatic protests. The homes of those she visited were ransacked by police and four members of the peace group were detained.

In Czechoslovakia even government spokesmen have seemed reluctant to accept the basing of Soviet intermediate nuclear weapons in their country. The Prime Minister, Mr Lubomir Strougal, said that the decision was "forced in the interest of the nation's defence capability". In November about twenty members of the Charter-77 human rights movement were taken into police custody and threatened with ten-year prison terms for subversion should they protest against the missiles. Charter-77 protested in a letter to the Czechoslovak leaders that their support for Western peace movements now seemed "not an expression of esteem for civil responsibility but exploitation of a tool used only to weaken the other side". An appeal to peace protesters in the West, signed also by Rudolf Batek and

Ladislav Lis, the Charter-77 spokesmen now in prison, emphasized that the fight for peace could not be separated from the general struggle for human rights.

A petition condemning the deployment of Soviet missiles in Czechoslovakia is reported to have gained widespread support, especially among young people; in Brno alone a thousand signatures were collected. The official party daily *Rude Pravo* has admitted receiving many letters from worried readers. Copies of a protest sent to the party leadership by 24 factory workers were sent to the West. They object strongly to the further installation of nuclear missiles on Czechoslovak territory and also demand the immediate dismantling of all similar missiles already deployed there.

The workers protest at falling living standards caused partly by the military budget, but they deny that expenditure on arms can be blamed on the West because "it was the Soviet Union that began with the deployment of SS missiles although it is not threatened, by anyone". On previous evidence it will be the peace protesters who will be under the greatest threat.

## Catholics in China

From the Very Reverend Canon J. Crozier

Sir, Referring to the Church in China (December 20) David Bonavia writes: "relations with Catholics in China are blocked by the Vatican's refusal to recognize the Peking-appointed hierarchy, which denies its authority. This is a consequence of Rome's continued relations with the Church in Taiwan".

The Peking hierarchy is the Patriotic Association formally established by the Communist government in July, 1957. Forty-two bishops were ordained in this schismatic church. Few priests and

lay persons joined this organization, which was condemned by Pius XII in 1958. The Church in Taiwan however is in full communion with Rome.

With regard to the Catholic hierarchy of China, some are prisoners of conscience, others are in exile. Typical members are Ignatius Kang, St. Bishop of Shanghai, and Dominic Tang, St. Bishop of Canton. They were arrested in 1958 and, without trial or sentence, imprisoned.

Towards the end of his term, in 1980, the senior police officer asked Bishop Tang: "What is your attitude to the Papacy?" He simply answered: "No Pope, no Catholic Church." The officer reported that the Bishop was a good man but

politically confused. He was released but told he was no longer considered the Bishop of Canton.

In the year Dominic Tang was ordained Bishop, Mother Teresa founded her order of missionaries. They are of an age, and radiate the same cheerful serenity founded in a deep Christian faith. While he languished in the Canton prisons for 22 years, seven in solitary confinement, she was toiling in the slums of Calcutta, carrying her mission of charity to India and the world.

Yours faithfully, J. CROZIER, 1 Radley Road, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, December 21.







THE ARTS

Records: Paul Griffiths and John Higgins close the account

# Twilit wonders Boulez makes immediate

Releases of 1983

## Alluring Strauss

**Wagner: Götterdämmerung.** Solists/Dresden Staatskapelle/Jarowski. Eurodisc 301 917-468 (6 records).  
**Liszt: Faust Symphony.** Les Préludes. Philadelphia/Muti. EMI SLS 1435703.  
**Liszt: Christus.** Solists/Dortmund Music Union Choir/Cologne PO/Heinz Panzer. DG 0180 075 (4 records).  
**Dukas: Ariane et Barbe-Bleue.** Solists/New PO of French Radio/Jordan. Erato/Conifer NUM 750693 (3 records).

A Ring that started in triumph has ended in magnificence mixed with confusion: the story of Marlow's journey to the heart of Africa is a work of art. Where his *Rings* and *Walden* were almost universally admired, his *Siegfried* already appeared problematic and his new *Götterdämmerung* is a twilight indeed, if one that sometimes seems to be involving galaxies in its downfall.

What rocks the foundations of this *Götterdämmerung* is also what proved most valuable in the earlier operas: Mr Jarowski's perception of the orchestral score as a potent narrative thread. And, if this now works against the strength of the performance, the fault is partly Wagner's, for in *Die Walküre* the orchestra is a projection of the minds of the characters whereas in *Götterdämmerung* it is much more the aural setting for an epic. A quickening excitement in the dialogue between Siegmund and Sieglinde, therefore, has a real grounding in the dramatic situation, whereas an extravagant tragic manner in this final opera - in the interlude before the Brünnhilde-Walküre scene, for example, or in the funeral music for Siegfried - can sound intolerably vulgar.

On the positive side, the Dresden orchestra continues to provide some of the most sheerly beautiful Wagnerian sounds to have been heard through loudspeakers, and the cast is generally good. The pathetic, unknowing Siegfried of this opera is possibly René Kollo's best part, and Jeannine Altmeyer sees through to the end of her palpably human, suffering Brünnhilde. Outstanding among the rest is the fearsome, ebony-smooth and

obdurate Hagen of Matti Salminen.

Set beside Wagner's, Liszt's seems a more human art in its admission of contradiction and variety of taste. New recordings of two major works emphasize the difference. The *Faust Symphony* may find justification for a split personality in its portrayal of Faust, Gretchen and Mephistopheles, but its massive strengths are not so neatly explained. Indeed, they almost tear the music apart, especially in a powerful performance under Riccardo Muti that needs this conductor's firm hand to keep it on target when so much is being so furiously stalked.

The oratorio *Christus* is a still more variable work, going all the way from the sublime to the appallingly sentimental, from the awesomely majestic to the trivial. In fact, it is not really a "work" at all but rather a collection of episodes relating to each other as might the parts of a cathedral built over several centuries. A recording provides the ideal opportunity to explore this ramshackle edifice, and the lack of star names should deter no one: this is a very thoughtful and positive performance, an act of irregular faith as much as Liszt's in composing the thing.

Another act of faith is embodied in the new recording, the first ever, of Dukas's largest work, his opera *Ariane et Barbe-Bleue*. Setting Maeterlinck only a few years after *Pelléas*, Dukas was naturally very aware of Debussy's opera; he even quotes it. However, his musical and emotional solidity is far from Debussy - as far as Richard Strauss, or Massenet, or Franck, or (in premonition) Messiaen, all of whom are called to mind at various points. If the work still has an atmosphere entirely its own, that is probably because Dukas was so deeply involved in his heroine's quest for truth and integrity, whatever the cost. *Ariane* is a fairy tale with a moral, and a score of great splendour. With a cast led by the imperious mezzo Katharine Ciesinski, and with vocal conducting from Armin Jordan, the recording is an important addition to the repertoire of the gramophone, especially when this is an opera that takes place so much in the mind. P.G.

**Boulez: Rituel, Ecrit/Multiples.** BBCSO/Ensemble InterContemporain/Boulez. CBS 74109.  
**Messiaen: Livre d'orgue.** Jarrin/Bela. Unicorn-Kanchana OKP 9028.  
**Koechlin: Seven Stars Symphony.** Monte Carlo PO/Myral. EMI ASD 178181.  
**Davies: Piano Sonata; Goehr: Capriccio.** Nonomiya. Stephen Pruslin. Auracore AUC 1005.

Anyone confused about the state of music today (and that includes most of us) could well find succour in the new recording of two works by Boulez. As they stand, they both date from the 1970s: *Rituel* was quickly written in 1973-74 as a memorial to Boulez's colleague Bruno Maderna; *Ecrit/Multiples* is a piece of slower growth and more mutable form which the recording freezes in the state it had reached around the time of *Rituel*. The two pieces are, however, wholly unlike. *Rituel* is a processional, solemn and magnificent, where instrumental groups lay down their wreaths of melodies and march slowly on in massive chords. The orchestra is predominantly of wind instruments, with layers of slow ticking from rhythm percussion to keep time.

*Ecrit/Multiples*, much more typically for Boulez, puts the accent on the splashy resonances of tuned percussion: vibraphone, harp, bells, celesta and the rest. It is music of great brilliance and energy, figured with lightning gestures, moving in quite other ways than the slow, steady tread of *Rituel*. The only thing that unites the works is their beauty, and the fact that both make an immediate appeal through the outward show of that beauty in marvellousness of sound.

*Rituel* is probably the most Messiaen-like piece Boulez has composed, in which case it makes a nice comparison with the elder composer's *Livre d'orgue*, written during a brief period, around 1950, when he was much influenced by his young pupil. No wonder Unicorn-Kanchana have kept this tough nut until last in their magnificent Messiaen played by Jennifer Bate at Beauvais Cathedral, for there



Pierre Boulez: achieving beauty of

are movements of the *Livre* that still sound as austere forbidding as crosswords in Sanskrit. Even so, Miss Bate makes it all work, and if the mechanism of the music is perceived as arcane, its substance is communicated with enormous strength and candour.

Messiaen's own antecedents remain obscure, though somewhere among them must be counted the hugely productive Charles Koechlin, whose *Seven Stars Symphony* is once more featured in a recording that generously adds the Ballade, Op 50, a single-movement piano

**Strauss: Daphne.** Poppi/Goldberg/Schreier/Moll/Bavarian RSO/Heidink. EMI SLS 1435822 (2 records).  
**Puccini: La rondine.** Te Kanawa/Domingo/Rendall/Nucci/LSO.  
**Mazael.** CBS D2 37652 (2 records).  
**Mado Robin: Souvenirs de la Belle Époque.** Conifer/EMI 2C 061-11084.

The last part of 1983 brought two little-performed operas by highly popular composers, Richard Strauss's *Daphne* and Puccini's *La rondine*. Both issues are quite good enough musically to encourage any opera house hesitating over them to step forward and take the plunge.

Strauss's late *Daphne* - only *Die Liebe der Danae* and stage works - were to follow as score, at least to those who like the composer at his most sumptuous. Detractors will immediately point out similarities with the last section of *Ariadne auf Naxos*. But there are a number of obstacles in the way of theatrical success, including an overblown libretto by Joseph Gregor about the girl *Daphne* who ends by being turned into a laurel tree. And indeed much of the action is rooted to the spot.

There is too the matter of casting: the title role is extremely taxing, not least because there is no break in the hundred or so minutes of music, and two contrasting tenors of strength and range are needed for the parts of Apollo and *Daphne*'s childhood friend, Leukippos.

In the studio these problems become a shade easier and EMI have solved them well. Lucia Popp has probably been caught at just the right time in her career for *Daphne*: the coloratura is still there, so is the girlish freshness in the voice, but with them there is the mature volume to pierce the orchestra.

Reiner Goldberg's clarity and ring, despite a bit of strain at the top of the voice, as Apollo make it all the more disappointing that he did not achieve Bayreuth as Siegfried last summer. He has clearly worked hard with his

conductor, and vice versa. His fellow East German Peter Schreier is as accomplished and as musical as ever in the role of Leukippos. But it is for the orchestra above all that *Daphne* draws the listener and Bernard Haitink, who has already proved his way with late Strauss at Glyndebourne, draws exquisite music from the Bavarian Radio Symphony Orchestra.

It should be noted that DG reissued the only rival set on cheap label not so long ago, although it was swiftly deleted. But despite the unchallenged credentials of Karl Böhm in the pit and the presence of Fritz Wunderlich (Leukippos) the sound quality, drawn from 1964 performances at the Theater an der Wien during the Vienna Festival, is not the best.

In *Daphne* Strauss returned to his beloved ancient Greece: in *La rondine* Puccini chased his arm, none too successfully, at a salon opera. Once again the libretto is stilted and Puccini should have insisted on far more changes than he did, although as usual he was not exactly undemanding. The score is always promising rather more than it delivers, despite the familiarity of the "bel sogno di Doretta" sung first by the second tenor (David Rendall) rather than the first, Ruggero (Plácido Domingo).

Nevertheless, Dame Kiri Te Kanawa makes a convincing and impetuous figure of the grand lady, Magda, who temporarily joins the ranks of the midnights in pursuit of love. There is some impassioned singing between her and Domingo, both urged on by Loria Maazel, who has always been a fine Puccini conductor. The three of them together make *La rondine* sound much better than it really is.

Finally a *bonne bouche*. On the Conifer import list there is a succulent record made almost a quarter of a century ago by Mado Robin in Paris of the songs beloved by the Belle Époque: "Piastra d'amour", "Roses of Picardy" and even the Shadow Aria from Meyerbeer's *Dinorah*. Few singers sounded more idiomatic in his repertoire than Mme Robin. J.H.

### Concerts

#### Le Nouveau Quatuor Purcell Room

Telemann has had such a raw deal in the past from generations of musicologists seemingly convinced that because he wrote so much he must have been writing drivel - an attitude enshrined in successive editions of Grove's Dictionary until the most recent revision - that it is good to find that, just as he is getting his due from scholars as a strikingly original figure among the mid-eighteenth century ferment of musical styles, a new performing group is rising to his work.

Le Nouveau Quatuor has adapted its name from a set of four pieces Telemann published in 1738: harpsichord, flute, violin and gamba form its basis, but since Telemann's instruments are rarely as simple as they seem, so too the quartet added a fifth member, the lutenist Nigel North, for this concert.

Telemann's endless inventiveness creates plenty of problems: how do you balance an ensemble in which the usual bass instrument, the gamba, has an independent quasi-tenor part, or one in which the solo harpsichord is required to remain silent in the places where continuo support is most needed?

That this group did not quite solve that sort of poser was scarcely surprising, although in the two Paris Quartets which began and ended the evening the most striking imbalance was in the least difficult area, between violin and flute. Although Utako Ikeda's flute playing here and in the Trio No. 2 was delicate and agile, it was too pale and unvaried to compete with the colourful string sounds of Elizabeth Wallfisch's violin or Mark Caudle's gamba.

Caudle, in partnership with Nigel North, provided some debonair, pastel-shaded playing in the Trio No 2 (where the

harpsichordist should surely have lowered the lid to avoid drowning the lute), and North himself played Bach's odd Prelude, Fugue and Allegro for lute in beautifully contemplative style, the resonances suiting both his large archlute and the dry hall admirably. Paul Nicholson, the reliable and energetic harpsichordist, gave Bach's Italian Concerto a fluent but uninvolved account.

The most interesting thing in the evening was Elizabeth Wallfisch's account of Bach's E major Violin Sonata: she holds her violin far more freely than most so-called baroque violinists, not using the chin at all, and scuttles her short bow across the strings with a rare assurance. Both her playing position and her dramatic sense create some problems of intonation and the occasional disconcerting unevenness, but the result has flair, passion and conviction.

Nicholas Kenyon

### Theatre

#### Everything sacrificed

Hello, Dolly!

Prince of Wales

Casting a rueful backward glance at this "interminable song-and-dance show", Brooks Atkinson remarked on the irony that Thornton Wilder's biggest hit had none of his personal quality. To which you can only say that Wilder had himself to blame for introducing the character of Dolly Levi in the first place. Let loose on a



Danny La Rue: crescendo of costume changes

perfectly good plot by Nestor she promptly gobbled it up, and swelled to such proportions that there was nothing left but a monstrously bedizened cuckoo in charge of a rickety nest.

The musical which Michael Stewart and Jerry Herman assembled from Wilder's *The Matchmaker* sacrifices everything to Dolly. Instead of a story about a pair of wage-slaves stealing a night out in town, and getting their lines crossed with their skintight employer, the musical empties out all danger and suspense by bringing on a Good Fairy who guarantees happy endings all round, in return for unremitting tributes of smiles and admiration. Every one of the numbers stops the action dead in its tracks; and the general effect (if you will forgive a food metaphor) is of a Wiener schachtel swimming in hot chocolate sauce.

All these points have been made before. The only question is how Stewart and Herman, by killing a good play, achieved a musical which seems destined to pull in ecstatic houses until the crack of doom. The answer is that *Hello Dolly!* satisfies the hunger for star-worship. It is the ultimate example of a show that only exists to exhibit a totem figure for public worship. The part has attracted real actresses (like Mary Martin and Dora Bryan); but the main qualifications for anyone undertaking the role are pre-existent glamour and the capacity to receive applause gracefully.

It is therefore a fitting vehicle

for Danny La Rue, with whose performance the piece sheds its last link with the outside world. It matters not at all that there is no warmth in his playing, that the task of preserving a female mask, chin up, teeth gleaming, denies him any change in facial expression, and that his voice remains the small, incisively articulated instrument of a revue artist. What counts is that a lot of people are keen on Mr La Rue, and that he goes through the required crescendo of costume-changes from a modest salmon pink to an apocalyptic walk-down as if sprayed in icing sugar from top to toe.

In a way, it is a relief not to be asked to pay any attention to what was always an incoherent story. Take the scene of the double dinner in the Harmonia Gardens where the plot is developing nicely, with Cornelius and Vandergelder putting in rival requests to the restaurant orchestra, only to be summarily cut short by Dolly's arrival at the top of the staircase. On this occasion the diners are clearly filling in the time until she comes; and the attention is fixed not on them but on the cartwheeling and leap-frogging waiters (posthumous congratulations to the choreographer Gower Champion) who come into their own as a chorus of courtiers baying with ardent devotion for their queen.

Nor, in Pete Coc's production, is there any sense of the absurd when another chorus go whirling through the millinery shop; or when Mr La Rue (in his best played comedy scene) sits imperturbably wolfing a gigantic dinner in the midst of a prize-winning polka and polka chase, finally arising from the picked bones to assume the role of defence lawyer before a heavenly judge suspended from the restaurant ceiling.

This state of affairs, admittedly, is a bit rough on the supporting company - particularly on Lionel Jeffries who has no chance to get into his Scrooge-like Vandergelder; and on Michael Sadler and Mark Haddigan who also look as though they would have given him a run for his money, given the opportunity. Of the supporting company, only Lorna Dallas, as the fun-loving milliner, escapes the shadow of the all-devouring star, and projects a firm character and a good voice of her own.

Tim Goodchild's sets offer the eccentricities of a New York street with exit doors two storeys high, and a frame seed-store for the millionaire backed with a squared-off chunk of sky; however, he does the Harmonia Gardens proud, and his costumes present New York in the 1890s as the glittering, elegant and immaculately hygienic society we all know it was.

Irving Wardle

### Television

#### A sinful smell of suburbia

pavilion, merely sustained that general atmosphere so well summed in the phrase "cheap and cheerful".

On the whole, it was rather a lacklustre affair, and gave the impression that the success of situation comedies such as *Hill-Hill* has gone to somebody's head and then stubbornly refused to go anywhere else. But it does seem a pity that almost six hours of television time should be wasted in this extravagant fashion. That har-

dly seems to matter to anyone at the BBC, however - another series is already being planned.

Aunt Suzanne (BBC 2) was altogether a success. An aunt with an artificial leg comes to look after her dead sister's children in Northern Ireland, but her surreptitious drinking proves her undoing - a painful and not particularly promising story which was here precisely but eloquently treated. It was a very restrained play, an effect emphasized by the sobriety of the acting: even the children were acceptable, an almost unique event in television. Although it lacked the glossiness and the circumstantial detail which inform William Trevor's Irish plays, for example, the bareness and directness of the production only served to emphasize the themes of helplessness and even such an unseasonal manner.

Peter Ackroyd

#### Jones/McMahon Wigmore Hall

The two-piano recital, like the two-piano composition, is a strange creature, making unusually testing demands on both audience and performers. How, for example, to find a just balance between the intimacy and extroversion of the medium? How to tune in and pace one's listening?

Martin Jones and Richard McMahon, who have recorded the complete Rachmaninov music for two pianos, took up the challenge on Tuesday. Rachmaninov himself stood at the centre of the evening with his Second Suite. I have heard more mercurial, effervescent

performances; but, if Jones and McMahon did not quite make notes and nerves tingle in the March and Tarantella, then their characteristic compressed energy and steely simultaneity redoubled the energy of the Waltz, charging every second of its inner voices.

It was this brilliance of dexterity combined with carefully heard voicing that made their Grainger/Gershwin opening so successful. They have recently recorded Percy Grainger's Fantasy on *Porgy and Bess* on Oriana, and they now have to a nicety Gershwin's refracted images, blurted here, tinted there, toyed with or grandly framed by Grainger's own voracious appetite for rhythmic multiplicity and harmonic teasing.

It is more medley than true fantasy, compared, for instance, with Liszt's operatic transcriptions: the joins show, so what better than to glory in them? Jones and McMahon wisely did just that, sidestepping their way from "My man's gone now" to "It ain't necessarily so" and cutting through the knotty sequences linking "Bess" with "I got plenty of nuttin'".

The second half consisted entirely of Messiaen's *Visions de l'Amen*, seven *Amens* too many, despite the composer's ingenious tailoring of the medium to his unique expressive ends, and despite a performance whose stamina won hands down over that of at least one member of the audience.

Hilary Finch

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# AE shares block sold

ACCOUNT DAY Dealings began Dec. 30. Dealings end Jan 13. Contango Day Jan 16. Settlement Day Jan 23.

There were signs of apprehension among the speculators yesterday as fears grew that the battle for control of the former Associated Engineering would not be pursued on the Monopolies Commission's terms.

Shares of AE dipped in the morning as a line of 4.5 million shares, just under 5 per cent of the equity, was hurriedly placed with various institutions by broker Cazenove at 67½.

Earlier this week the board of AE changed its mind and decided to contest the takeover from the engineering company. Guest Keen & Nettleflood shareholders recommended the takeover.

This change of heart followed a decision taken by the board that the company has a bright future as an independent company. GKN launched its three-for-eight all share offer back in July. Last night the offer was worth 66½p a share.

Sir Trevor Holdsworth, chairman of GKN, expressed his surprise at the AE decision. "We find it hard to reconcile what Mr Collyer has said in his chairman's statement with the letter he sent to shareholders."

FT index closed 1.5 at 770.3 having been 2.8 earlier in the day. Once interest was directed to other situations and the crash of recommendations, however, some brokers are

which lost another cent on the foreign exchange to close at \$1.420. But losses of up to 50p at the longer end of the market were later wiped out to close with gains of 1½.

The board of high-flyer Bellair Cosmetics has again been forced to comment on the present strength of the shares for the third time in less than nine months.

A statement issued yesterday said the directors noted the recent rise in the price, but are not aware of any factor which would cause it. "The price at which the shares are quoted bears no relationship to that established in the last report and accounts," it said.

Shares of Bellair were trading at about 12p this time last year when Wasson Establishment, a privately owned Turkish company, bought Fenton Hill's 76 per cent stake in Bellair for 8p a share. Already this year the shares have hit £12.25, but yesterday lost £1 to £11.

Arthur Bell rose 3p to 133p encouraged by its attempts to diversify into the hotel trade. Yesterday it paid £5m for a 30 per cent stake in the Glenageary Hotel and is now offering 23p a share or 173 of its own shares for every 100 Glenageary shares for the remainder, valuing the whole

Fund managers will have some hard thinking to do before this time next week. The second call on the Government's sale of BP shares is due next Wednesday at 235p a share. It brings the total price to 435p a share compared with last night's 398p close. Some support of the price is expected next week.

deal at £20m. Bell says its pretax profits for the six months ended December were in the order of £18.7m against £17.6m last time.

The brewery chief's expectations of a bumper Christmas have been reflected in the

November beer production showing an increase of 7.4 per cent to 3.75 million barrels.

Brokers De Zoete & Bevan says production is up by 1 per cent on an annualized basis and has risen 3.3 per cent in the past six months. Take-home trade is reported to have been good, but publishers are said to be disappointed.

Brewery shares sparked on the news with Allied-Lyons surging 4p to 142p. Bass 6p to 31p, Belhaven 2p to 35p, H. P. Bulmer 3p to 218p, Greenhal Whitley 1p to 122p, Arthur Guinness 1p to 117p, Scott's & Newcastle 5p to 104p and Whitbread 'A' 4p to 132p.

Honeywell Finance Trustees bought a total of 443,000 shares in Cronite Group, the investment holding company. It now owns 7.5 per cent of the issued equity.

The Atlanta Investment Trust, which used to trade under the name Atlanta, Baltimore and Chicago Regional Investment Trust, has bought 875,000 shares in London Prudential Investment Trust. Atlanta says it has bought the stake, amounting to 14.58 per cent, as an investment.

## THE TIMES 1000

1983/84

The World's Top Companies

Full statistical details and addresses: UK, Europe, USA, Japan, Hong Kong, Australia, Canada, Singapore, etc. From bookshops at £17.50 or £18.00 (inc. postage & packing) from Times Books Ltd, 16 Golden Square, London, W1.

RECENT ISSUES

Issue	Price	Value
Apparel Holdings 10p (115)	115	11.50
BP 25p (357)	357	35.70
Deutsche Bank 10p (151)	151	15.10
Electric & Water 50p (127)	127	12.70
Glaxo 10p (151)	151	15.10
Harley Davidson 10p (151)	151	15.10
High Point 10p (151)	151	15.10
Johnson & Johnson 10p (151)	151	15.10
Kent 10p (151)	151	15.10
London & Lancashire 10p (151)	151	15.10
Marshall 10p (151)	151	15.10
McAlpine 10p (151)	151	15.10
Mersey 10p (151)	151	15.10
Metropolitan 10p (151)	151	15.10
News 10p (151)	151	15.10
Overseas 10p (151)	151	15.10
Paragon 10p (151)	151	15.10
Reckitt 10p (151)	151	15.10
Scott 10p (151)	151	15.10
Shire 10p (151)	151	15.10
Sinclair 10p (151)	151	15.10
St James 10p (151)	151	15.10
Tesco 10p (151)	151	15.10
Unilever 10p (151)	151	15.10
Woolworth 10p (151)	151	15.10

1983/84 High Stock Price Change % P/E

Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
BP	357	10	2.8	12.5
Glaxo	151	5	3.3	15.1
Harley Davidson	151	10	6.6	15.1
High Point	151	5	3.3	15.1
Johnson & Johnson	151	10	6.6	15.1
Kent	151	5	3.3	15.1
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Reckitt	151	10	6.6	15.1
Scott	151	5	3.3	15.1
Shire	151	10	6.6	15.1
Sinclair	151	5	3.3	15.1
St James	151	10	6.6	15.1
Tesco	151	5	3.3	15.1
Unilever	151	10	6.6	15.1
Woolworth	151	5	3.3	15.1

1983/84 High Stock Price Change % P/E

Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
BP	357	10	2.8	12.5
Glaxo	151	5	3.3	15.1
Harley Davidson	151	10	6.6	15.1
High Point	151	5	3.3	15.1
Johnson & Johnson	151	10	6.6	15.1
Kent	151	5	3.3	15.1
London & Lancashire	151	10	6.6	15.1
Marshall	151	5	3.3	15.1
McAlpine	151	10	6.6	15.1
Mersey	151	5	3.3	15.1
Metropolitan	151	10	6.6	15.1
News	151	5	3.3	15.1
Overseas	151	10	6.6	15.1
Paragon	151	5	3.3	15.1
Reckitt	151	10	6.6	15.1
Scott	151	5	3.3	15.1
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Unilever	151	10	6.6	15.1
Woolworth	151	5	3.3	15.1

71	Ansbacher H	83	5.0	6.0	9.6
180	ANZ Grp	376	13.7	4.2	6.3
118	Bank America	2144	98.9	3.4	8.7
168	Bank of Ireland	285	8.8	3.0	8.7
84	BK Leumi BN	585			
130	BK Leumi UK	225	14.5	6.4	14.3
452	Bk of Scotland	782	35.7	5.0	6.0
235	Barclays Bank	488	-3.3	3.1	6.7
235	Brown Shipps	353	9.1	3.1	15.2
318	Carta Allen FSB	435	36.6		
18	Charterhouse Roth	113	7.7b	6.8	13.0
285	Chase Man	1311	22.7	7.1	6.3
285	Citicorp	1284	12.8	5.0	6.5
32	Citibank	48	4.7	9.8	5.7
334	Commerzbank	1444			



## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## Searching for the bid targets of 1984

Pity the wretched merchant banker plotting this year's takeovers. He knows that 1984 should be an open season for corporate predators. The equity market is riding a euphoric wave, the landscape is littered with the hulks battered by the recession, and for those who sailed through profits are booming. The prospects and the fees look juicy.

But how to pick the winners? To a large extent, of course, that is the client's decision. The predator must know what sort of business he wants to buy, and where. Yet for client and adviser there is a common problem: do the old formulae hold? Are the touchstones made familiar to the point of notoriety in the free-wheeling early 1970s valid today?

When the predator of old searched through his Extel cards (his latter day descendant enjoys the services of a computer) he concentrated on, among other things, four ratios: price-earnings, the discount of the share price to asset value, the return on assets, and cash. He was also interested in intangibles such as the quality of management and of earnings, the tightness with which the shares were held, and a company's strengths and weaknesses.

These tests are still indispensable. But a crude exercise, courtesy of Datastream, illustrates how misleading mere ratios can be. If, for example, our banker pushes the button asking for the 20 companies with capitalization of more than £50m which

have the lowest ratio of earnings to capital employed he gets rows of noughts. And what is more, most of them are against the names of second line oil stocks such as Sovereign and Candoco.

On reflection, however, the reason is plain. Some companies simply have no earnings because they are engaged in exploration and not production. It does not follow, therefore, that companies with lowest ratio of earnings to assets are badly run and ripe for takeover. Similarly, a list of companies with the most cash relative to their balance sheets is dominated by financial services companies such as Mills & Allen and by insurance brokers, including, interestingly enough, the embattled Stenhouse Holdings. But that is because insurance is a cash business which needs little in the way of fixed assets.

But even using slightly more rigorous tests, such as those demonstrated in the accompanying tables, produces odd results. It may be true that the mighty Shell Transport and Trading is among the 10 companies, capitalized at more than £50m, with the lowest price/earnings ratio. At 6.4 it is not much more than half the average on the stock market. Nobody, however, seriously anticipates a bid for Shell - not this year anyway.

Help is at hand, however. If it is correct that company's share price reflects the totality of relevant information available, the measure of net assets to market capitalization should tell the would-be buyer whether a company is cheap. And so it does. The list is headed by Dunlop, and includes several of the engineering companies which have suffered most severely during the recession. There is no doubt that in these cases the market still takes a reserved view of the future - and the assets.

Yet here lies the prime problem. A model company which met all these tests might not be vulnerable to a takeover because the turnaround time is too long. Lord Hanson could buy USDS because he saw the way in which its asset value could be unlocked quickly. What the merchant banker knows above all is that his client must have the skill not merely to spot the situations but also to maximise the benefits from them. Conditions are ripe this year for takeovers (conditions which may themselves keep the market buoyant) but the pressure is on predators more than ever to give quick satisfaction to their shareholders. As every banker knows, today's predator can be tomorrow's victim.

## COMPANIES COMPARED FOR '84

Price earnings ratio	
Rothmans International 'B'	3.1
Burnett & Hallams	4.4
Patterson Zochonis	5.0
First National Finance	5.4
Allied Irish Banks	6.2
Coats Patons	6.3
Shell Transport	6.4
B.A.T. Industries	6.7
Standard Chartered Bank	6.9

## Net assets as % of market value

Dunlop	458.2
Turner & Newall	268.0
Lucas Industries	264.7
Fildington Bros	243.8
Westpool Inv. FID	228.4
Burnett & Hallams	226.3
Westpool Inv. Trust	223.9
TI Group	218.5
Ocean Transport	211.6
AE	207.3

## Shake-up starts at Inchcape

The retirement of the Earl of Inchcape from the group that bears his name seems destined to produce as big a shake-up as his retirement from the chair of his other family company P & O.

The first boardroom casualty of Sir David Orr's reign as chairman of Inchcape group, emerged yesterday. Mr Roy Davies, one of the group's eight senior executive directors, resigned just before Christmas and will leave at the end of the month, after almost 10 years with the group.

Mr Davies and Sir David disagreed on the future management policy of the international trading company whose profits slumped from £71m to £50m in three years to the end of 1982 and whose

half time results to last June were a disappointment to the City.

Neither side would comment yesterday on whether the boardroom row was over the structure or the personnel involved in the future management.

Sir David, who is currently travelling, took over from Lord Inchcape last summer, after retiring as head of Unilever. This summer he has to find replacements for two of his key senior directors, Mr Harold Foxon, the group managing director, and Mr James Ritchie, managing director responsible for Inchcape's African interests. They are both due for retirement. No statement has yet been made by the group on who will emerge as successor to run the company on a day to day basis.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Eagle Star urges bid acceptance

Sir Denis Mountain, chairman of Eagle Star, yesterday wrote to shareholders urging them to accept the 700p per share bid terms agreed with BAT Industries before the January 18 deadline for the offer.

He said that if the BAT offer is allowed to lapse, the Eagle Star share price would be likely to fall to a level substantially below the 700p level offered.

More than 1 million overseas visitors came to the United Kingdom in October, and 11 per cent increase over the year before. Travellers from north America increased in numbers by more than a half, said the Department of Trade and Industry.

Mountleigh Group is paying £4.25m in cash and one million of its shares to London and Northern Group for an office complex in Aberdeen. London and Northern intends to keep the one million shares representing about 14.3 per cent of Mountleigh's total, as an investment.

London Brick shares fell 7p to 139p on the stock market yesterday as fears grew that a £170m takeover bid from Hanson Trust may be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. London Brick said yesterday that it had made a detailed submission to the Office of Fair Trading setting out the reasons why it believes that Hanson's offer should be referred.

English & Caledonian has bought a 40 per cent stake in the Unicorn Organisation, the independent television production company headed by Mr Jack Gill, the former managing director of Associated Communications Corporation.

## WALL STREET

## Dow slips in early trading

New York (Reuters) - Wall Street stock prices were slightly lower in early trading yesterday as investors continued to trade cautiously because of interest rate fears.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 1 1/2 points to about 1251. Overall, declining stocks held a slight lead over gainers. Volume was 21,710 million shares in the first hour of trading.

Eastman Kodak, which yesterday introduced a video camera, was off 3/4 to 76 1/2 in active trading. RCA, which also introduced a camera, was unchanged at 34 and traded actively.

Analysts said they expected volume to pick up later but

were uncertain if Magaback Street prices were slightly lower in early trading yesterday as investors continued to trade cautiously because of interest rate fears.

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## Murdoch seeking satellite 'launch pad' say analysts

## High stakes in Warner poker game

From Bailey Morris and Nick Gilbert in New York

Wall Street analysts expected the \$800m to \$1 billion struggle for control of Warner Communications to be one of the most hotly contested duels the Street has seen in years among three powerful, highly motivated protagonists.

The immediate impact on markets, however, is expected to be minimal since under provisions of the News Corporation filing, the company must wait 30 days before buying additional Warner shares to meet US antitrust requirements. Warner's stock opened yesterday unchanged at 27 1/2, a figure reflected in a minimum block trade of 85,000 shares which moved early in the day.

Analysts said the 30 day waiting period will give markets time to reflect on the stakes involved in the battle for Warner Communications which took a surprising turn on Tuesday when News Corpora-

tion disclosed that it planned to increase its holdings from 7 per cent to as much as 49.9 per cent.

The plans were disclosed in keeping with the antitrust provisions of the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act which required the company to notify Warner Communications, the US Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission of its intentions.

Analysts noted that in choosing to seek the extra shares under a Hart-Scott-Rodino filing, News Corporation was limited to a maximum of 49.9 per cent which explained why Mr Murdoch did not seek a controlling interest of more than 30 per cent as might have been expected.

Indeed, the disclosure made it clear that News International's immediate intentions may be limited to buying no more than 35 per cent of Warner.

The unexpected announcement and the conditions it

outlined did, however, lead to a flurry of rumours and speculation on Wall Street over what it all meant.

Generally, Mr Murdoch's announcement was regarded as an aggressive reaction to the earlier announced plan by Warner and Chris-Craft Industries to fend off an unwanted takeover by entering into a joint arrangement to increase Chris-Craft's holdings in Warner to 25 per cent.

This latest bid by Murdoch sets the stage for an interesting poker game among three first players who are used to playing for high stakes, one analyst said.

In addition to Mr Murdoch, the players involved are Mr Steven Ross, the colourful head of Warner who has led the communications company since 1971 and Mr Herbert Siegel, a Ross ally and head of Chris-Craft Industries.

## Military chafe fears over Nigeria's role

By David...

Nigeria's new military rulers have moved swiftly to defuse fears that the country might upset the fragile oil market by pushing up production or that it might be reluctant to continue talks on sorting out overdue debts.

The new regime, headed by Major-General Mohammed Buhari, has confirmed that it will stay in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) and has said that, if anything, it will play a stronger role in the oil producers' cartel.

In a letter sent to the Venezuelan energy department and released through official Opec channels, Nigeria said it will not do anything or apply pressure of any nature which would affect the Opec price production agreement reached in London last March and ratified in Geneva six weeks ago.

Nigeria has also indicated it wants to continue refinancing overdue debts estimated at between £2.5 billion and £4.5 billion. Opec expected to travel to London, as planned, in the January 16 to negotiate a billion loan and a programme with the national Monetary Fund coming to London with Britain's Export Guarantee Department.

London bankers' telephone with military officials in the capital yesterday, who indicated debt negotiations would be as before. A team led by G Warburg, Kuhn Loeb & Co, the merchant bank adviser, also proceeded with a visit to Lagos next week. Nigeria, which has the Opec output ceiling

as need to prove to Opec, has to give a master plan, a head when the will be the

The recent decision by the Nigerian Senate to withdraw its delegation from the December Opec meeting if a new production quota was not reached was, for that reason, dismissed as a bargaining lever by Opec. The signs that Nigeria's new regime is intent on resolving the problems over its short-term trade debts, some of which are due to three years overdue, will be welcomed in Whitehall and by British companies.

Britain's ECGD is the largest official creditor and latest estimates put the amount of overdue debts it has guaranteed in Nigeria for British companies at £600m to £800m. The ECGD is due to play a key role in negotiations although it is insisting that any refinancing deal involves other countries' export credit agencies and there must also be progress in IMF talks.

## ECGD out 'with'

By Anthony...

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has revealed that it expects to exhaust cash reserves, invested in Consolidated Fund, within next few months.

Sir Gordon Downey, Comptroller and Auditor General, has reported to Parliament. "As a result of the high claims paid in respect of foreign exchange debts owed to ECGD, other countries increased £2430.9m at March 31, 1983, £748.5m at March 31, 1983.

Over the same period ECGD's combined cash resources in commercial and national interest accounts, from £431.3m to £280.7m.

In its own report on year's trading accounts, ECGD said that there was "strong probability" that commercial account "may move into cumulative deficit by 1983-84; and it will touch and go whether the combined accounts move into temporary deficit at some point in the year or two after that."

But since then, Sir Gordon Downey reported, the position had deteriorated at an accelerated rate. He said: "At September 30, ECGD's combined cash resources had further declined to an estimated £150m."

He then added: "The depart-

## RIT sells 7% stake in Smith

By Wayne Listott

RIT and Lister announced yesterday that it has sold its 7.72 per cent stake in Smith Brothers, one of London's two quoted stock jobbers.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London's leading bullion dealers, last month announced the acquisition of 29.9 per cent stake in Smith Brothers.

RIT had held a less than 5 per cent stake in Smith's for some years, but its 50 per cent associate in New York, L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin bought into Smith's last November at 60p a share but that deal, at the time unknown to RIT in London, took RIT's total stake over the declared limit of 5 per cent.

RIT said that it had sold the whole 1,002 million shares, but did not disclose the price. At the same time investors in industry announced that it had acquired 50,000 of the shares taking its direct stake to 1,250 million.

RIT was virtually forced into the divestment because on acquiring a 29.9 per cent stake in Smith Brothers, it had promised not to take more than 5 per cent of any other member firm without consulting the Stock Exchange Council. But that obligation only meant that RIT should divest the 2.5 per cent acquired by the New York associate.

Cat among pigeons, page 16

## Tebbit set for talks in India

By John Lawless

Trade and Industry Secretary Mr Norman Tebbit is to go to India at the weekend, for talks which could be crucial for British export prospects.

India was Britain's boom market between 1978 and 1982, when sales trebled to a record £805m. Last year, however, trade levelled off, in value terms, and fell in real terms. Competition is increasing significantly, though, with the Indians having recently re-committed themselves to a liberal import policy.

Although Britain is by far the biggest national aid donor to India, it last year maintained bilateral advances at the 1982 level of £110m.

It has had increasingly to show itself ready to use extra funds from the Aid and Trade Provision, the £60m set aside to secure specific contracts.

ATP money accounted for £17m of the £110m in three year aid, that was to go towards the £1.25 billion Davy contract for the Orissa steelworks.

That contract was controversially cancelled. But with British Steel continuing to negotiate for a £500m replacement scheme, to refurbish steelworks at Durgapur, in West Bengal, Mr Tebbit will almost certainly come under fresh pressure to deploy ATP resources.

## Bulgaria wins £8.4m loan contract

Financial Staff

A million battery cells a year. Even its Targoviste factory's output, at about 1 million cells, is probably twice as big as anything in Britain. A smaller unit at Tolbuchin is also to be refurbished.

Under Comecon industrial planning, Bulgaria has been designated eastern Europe's main electronics producer, having already been allocated a significant slice of the machine-building sector.

The latter role has seen the Balkan producer of forklift trucks. Bulgaria is also looking at BL's Roadtrain as a possible replacement for thousands of Bulgarian trucks providing freight services inside the country and in the Middle East and Africa. This business provides Bulgaria with its biggest hard currency earnings after tourism.

## \$5.2bn deal to buy Getty Oil is agreed

New York (Agencies) - In a move that will give them complete ownership of Getty Oil, Pennzoil and Mr Gordon Getty have joined forces to buy 48 million shares of Getty Oil for \$110 a share, or \$5.28 billion (£3.56 billion).

Getty Oil has accepted the proposal which values the company at \$9 billion.

The agreement followed two days of meetings of the company's 16-member board of directors and involved Mr Sidney Petersen, Chairman of Getty, Mr J. Hugh Liedtke, chairman of Pennzoil, Mr Gordon Getty, trustee of the J. Paul Getty Museum, and Mr Harold Williams, president of the J. Paul Getty Museum.

Mr Gordon Getty is the second son of the late J. Paul Getty.

The four parties agreed to the transaction which, because of its size, involves Mr Gordon Getty becoming a partner with Pennzoil.

Last Tuesday, Pennzoil offered to buy 20 per cent of Getty's stock for \$100 a share, or \$1.6 billion in cash. Mr Liedtke said at the time that he had \$2.5 billion in bank credit lines from a group of banks headed by Citibank and another \$300 million in company funds. It is not known where the balance of the funds will come from.

The Sarah Getty Trust, named after the mother of the

## Recovery in gilts

The gilt edged market put up a fierce rearguard action yesterday in the wake of another poor performance by sterling on the foreign exchanges.

Longs wiped out falls of up to 50p to close with gains on the day of 1/4.

However, turnover remained thin with institutions apparently continuing to enjoy their extended seasonal break.

The equity market continued to slide on lack of interest, but sentiment remained firm with leading brokers like de Zoete & Bevan still predicting a further improvement.

A firmer opening on Wall Street enabled share prices to close above their worst levels of the day with the FT index ending its loss to 1.6 at 770.3, having been 2.8 down early on.

Once again interest directed to bids and the New Year recommendations. Brewery shares were in sparkling form. Sector leaders like Allied-Lyons added 4p to 142p. Bass 6p to 311p, Scottish & Newcastle 5p to 104 1/2p and Whitbread "A" 4p to 132p.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 770.3 down 1.5  
FT All Share: 83.18 up 0.08  
FT All Share: 470.89 up 0.86  
Bargains: 17,725  
Datastream USM Leaders  
Index: 98.36 up 0.43  
New York: Dow Jones  
Average: 1256.49 up 3.75  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones  
Index: 9,927.11 up 33.29  
Hongkong: Hang Seng  
Index: 877.26 up 5.20  
Amsterdam: 170.8 up 1.8  
Sydney: AO Index: 780.3 down 2.5  
Frankfurt: Commerzbank  
Index: 1052.4 down 8.2  
Brussels: General Index  
135.61 unc.  
Paris: CAC Index: 157.3 up 1.7  
Zurich: SKA General: 318.70 down 2.0

## CURRENCIES

## LONDON CLOSE

Sterling  
\$1.4205 down 80pts  
Index: 82.0 down 0.2  
DM 3.9575 up 0.0175  
FF 12.0650 up 0.0100  
Yen 332.00 up 0.25  
Dollar  
Index: 131.1 up 1.1  
DM 2.7880 up 0.0270  
NEW YORK LATEST  
Sterling \$1.4175  
Dollar DM 2.7875  
INTERNATIONAL  
ECU: 0.571820  
SDR: 0.727214

## INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
Bank base rates 9  
Finance houses base rate 9 1/2  
Discount market loans week  
fixed 9  
3 month interbank 9 1/4-9 1/2  
Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar 9 1/4-10  
3 month DM 6 1/2-7  
3 month FF 13 1/4-13 1/2  
US rates  
Bank prime rate 11.00  
Fed funds 10  
Treasury long bond 100 1/4-100 1/2  
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling  
Export Finance Scheme IV  
Average reference rate for  
interest period December 7  
1983 to January 3, 1984  
inclusive: 9.492 per cent.

## GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):  
an \$376.50 pm \$374.00  
close \$375.00-375.75 (£284.25-284.75)  
New York (latest): \$376.80  
Kruggerand (per coin):  
\$386.50-388.00 (£272.50-273.50)  
Sovereigns (new):  
\$88.00-89.00 (£62.00-62.75)  
\*Excludes VAT



## INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK edited by Michael Prest

## Can coffee gain ground?

Will another increase in retail tea prices encourage coffee consumption? For most of the postwar period the two have been deadly rivals in the home, not least because coffee has slowly but surely increased its popularity. The latest rise in world tea prices, which looks as though it could stick for some months, should on a superficial view be good for coffee.

Alas, life is not so simple. Coffee prices have been weakening over the past few days and there are several reasons for arguing that room for significant rise on the terminal market is limited.

The most important factor militating against a much higher coffee price is the effectiveness of the International Coffee Agreement. The second position price rose continuously from about £1,700 a tonne at the end of September, when the new coffee pact came into operation, to more than £1,900 before Christmas.

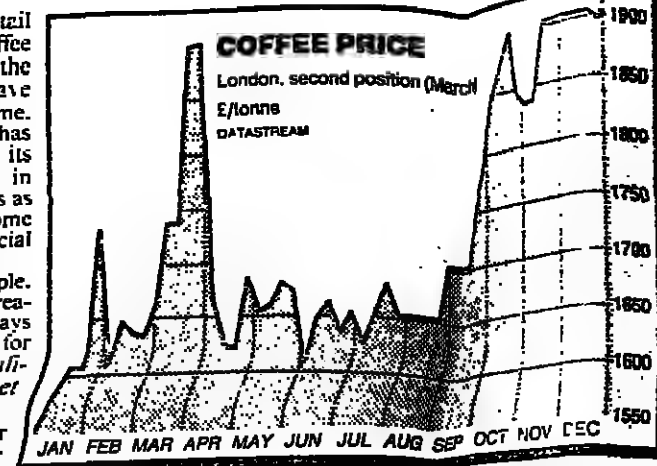
But this very rise brought the International Coffee Organisation's 15 day moving average indicator price to 140 cents a pound.

At that magic point exporters are allowed to sell another million of bags (60 kilograms each), and the extra quota was duly released last month.

So, despite the January to March quarter being traditionally fairly active, and regardless of the fact that eager exporters have already sold their quotas for the quarter, a pretty tight lid is clamped on coffee prices.

Moreover, on the consumer side, the evidence from long experience is that tastes change slowly. It is true that British coffee consumption has crept up from an annual average of 2 kilograms per capita 10 years ago to 2.5 in 1983.

But that in itself suggests that a prolonged change in the relative prices of tea and coffee is needed to tip the balance one way or the other.



## Financial services

A refreshing paper from Dr John Ginnar and his team at Quilter Goodson & Co argues the case for revaluation of the clearing banks' shares in the wake of the revolution in the financial services sector.

The paper points out that with composite insurers selling on an average multiple of 16.6 times earnings and insurance brokers on a multiple of 11.2, the clearing banks look absurdly cheap on their prospective multiple of 6.9. Moreover, a theoretical breakdown of the banks' component financial service parts gives discounts of up to 70 per cent at current prices according to Quilter's calculations.

Part of the problem has been the depressing effect on profits of bad debts, particularly in Latin America, and also the arrival of new moves to tax bank profits. However, the paper begs the question of whether these factors should outweigh the more traditional methods of valuing companies in terms of their assets and earnings.

Recent interest in the financial service sector has merely

widened the gap between the banks and other financial services companies. This is despite signs that the clearers are waking up to the opportunities which are open to them through their existing financial services activities.

All this in a sector where the underlying level of profits for 1984 at Barclays is £1 billion, at Lloyds £675m, and at National Westminster £775m. It is also an industry which is in the process of increasing its prices by 40 per cent in a year when the RPI is likely to rise by 5 per cent.

## Hollas Group

Hollas Group, the Manchester garment importer, has disposed of its burdensome British manufacturing interests, but now the strength of the US dollar is conspiring against it.

Interim pretax profits to the end of September were fractionally ahead at £423,000 compared with £412,000, yet after allowing for the Thrill losses pretax profits are down 15 per cent.

Margins on the imports from Hongkong, which are financed in US dollars, have been sharply compressed.

## Grindlays names new chairman

Grindlays Holdings and Grindlays Bank: Mr Alexander Ritchie, formerly deputy chairman, has succeeded Mr Nigel Robson as chairman.

P & O Cruises: Mr Len Scott has become deputy chairman. Mr Alan Langley, currently deputy managing director, succeeds Mr Scott as managing director.

Baring Brothers & Co: Mr W. Backhouse, Mr A. M. G. Baring, Mr G. S. Cass and Mr N. E. Melville have been named directors. Mr P. E. Bugge, Mr R. C. Daniels, Mr I. C. Dickson, Mr J. M. A. Menendez, Mr A. M. Pearce, Mr R. J. Rayner, Mr Hon. J. H. T. Russell, Mr V. R. Russell, Mr A. B. Swann and Mr I. W. White have been appointed assistant directors of the bank. Mr Rayner has been appointed managing director of Baring Brothers SA in Geneva. He remains managing director of Baring Brothers (France) SA in Paris.

J. Bibby & Sons: Mr John N. Malby, executive chairman of Burmah Oil, has joined the board as a non-executive director.

Nationwide Building Society: Mrs Rosemary Day and Miss Katharine Whitehorn have become directors.

Altris: Mr David B. Brittain has joined the board as technical director. Mr Brittain succeeds Mr John Hedges who will remain a director until his retirement in November 1984.

Alliance Building Society: Mr Ken Chapman has retired as general manager (marketing) and is succeeded by Mr Tim Myers.

Lloyd's Aviation Underwriters Association: Mr T. O. Piron has been re-elected chairman and Mr D. J. Peachey was re-elected deputy chairman of the association for the coming year. Other members of the committee for 1984 are as follows: Messrs. A. J. Avery, B. Coleman, R. F. Elliot, R. H. Gibbs, P. J. Hubert, R. J. Mayham, P. G. Sullivan, J. P. Tilling, E. O. Walkin and J. A. Westcott.

Wigham Poland: Mr Timothy Abiet has been appointed financial controller and also becomes a director of Wigham Poland Management Services. Mr Peter Sutherland, chief accountant, becomes a director of Wigham Poland Management Services.

Turner & Newall Group: Mr D. G. Carruthers has become chairman of TBA Industrial Products, in succession to Mr D. W. Hills, who will remain a member of the TBA board.

## Wayne Lintott meets an heir to 19th century wheeler-dealing

## A Rothschild puts the cat among City's pigeons



Jacob Rothschild: "Why kill yourself making money?"

In the early nineteenth century Mayer Amschel Rothschild sent his five sons to the capitals of Europe to start up banks. They were to be geographically diverse enough to expand and to provide the protection necessary for the family to survive the revolutionary turbulence of Europe and the anti-semitic environment of their Frankfurt base.

The dominant of those sons, Nathan Mayer, came to London and in 1809 established N.M. Rothschild & Co. He was to play an important part in financing the European allies' war against Napoleon and nearly 100 years later the Rothschilds were still helping to finance the war against Hitler.

Nathan was best known for his far-sightedness and wheeler-dealing, risk-taking flair. If any of the descendants of Nathan are to stand comparison then Jacob Rothschild, 47, would best fit the mould.

The present restructuring of Britain's Stock Exchange will lead to radical changes of London's financial institutions, presently dwarfed by those of Japan and the US.

Of the European groups capable of forming a Hydra-headed conglomerate, the Rothschilds might seem most suitable.

But there is no chance of such a merger taking place. The idea is one that appeals to Jacob Rothschild but years ago tensions arose from the Rothschilds' failure to integrate and become such a force. Even now he regrets that the personal fiefdoms could not achieve Amschel's vision.

In 1980 Jacob became publicly divorced from his cousin Evelyn at N. M. Rothschild and began life anew with what had been the Rothschild investment shares.

He shares the view, and has done for many years, that the tightly closed doors of the Stock Exchange club should be thrown open and that the inevitable result will be many multi-faceted financial service companies.

These companies will encompass insurance, credit of all forms, options, futures, equities, domestic and international bonds, stock issues, fund management, money broking, foreign exchange trading, mortgages, financial, legal and travel advice.

"They will be served up and sold throughout the world for 24 hours a day," he says.

He accepts that not all the leading British institutions will want to be involved in such a complicated business but one or two must and that American companies have so far proved keenest to buy into British stockbrokers. New York, it must be remembered, has already caused an upset in London by poaching senior staff and setting up their own brokerage house.

The changes in New York resulted in a merger between the world's largest insurance company, the American Prudential, with brokers Bache. They have already caused an upset in London by poaching senior staff and setting up their own brokerage house.

The mantle of flying Britain's flag is not one Jacob Rothschild intends assuming. "No, I don't envisage an all encompassing entity. We will work more on the wholesale than the retail side. We already have strengths but there is an enormous amount to do. It is too early to say how we will evolve eventually, at the moment, the businesses are a Noah's Ark of operations."

His recent coup, the £400m merger with the Charterhouse Group, has created Charterhouse J Rothschild. Its assets tot £1.5 billion but it is still a minnow in international terms.

He puts the cat among the pigeons in a recent City speech by claiming that the emulments of London's traders are

too small. Some gasps had accompanied stories in London that some dealers had earned £300,000 a year in salaries and commissions.

He pointed out that in New York chief executives earn more than £1m a year and in the New York brokers, Rothschild, Unterberg, where his own company has a 50 per cent stake, no less than six will receive more than a \$1m (£700,000).

He sees C.J.R.'s main task in the short-term as consolidating its expertise. "But that does not exclude other things. It is certainly not the end of the story. We can gain strength by adding pieces to the jigsaw puzzle."

Unlike his relations, he does not consider it important to control the companies he heads. "I do have a significant material interest, several million shares in fact, but it is irrelevant to one's power base. I think exposure to shareholder democracy is a good discipline. Certainly, one does not need the protective clothing of non-elected royalty."

That attitude has manifested itself in allowing his experts an equity stake in the businesses they run under the C.J.R. umbrella and in bringing in heavyweight individuals as associates.

Jacob Rothschild is keenly watched because of his attitudes and most people in the City do

not doubt that he is leading the way in London. As far back as 1970, when he joined the board of RIT, then still under the bank's control, he acquired a holding in London's premier jobbing firm of Wedd, Durlacher Mordaunt. That holding was divested by Wedd buying back the stake, at a substantial premium, which may be convenient as Wedd has just closed its New York operations after a legal dispute with Merrill Lynch and Lehman Brothers.

Since then a plethora of deals has taken a company capitalised at £2.5m coupled to total assets of £7.1m in 1970 into a financial services group capitalised at £400m with assets of over £1.5 billion.

Jacob Rothschild breaks the past 13 years into four phases. The first two lasted for six years. The next, including the formation of RIT management, also lasted six years. Phase four began in April, 1982, when RIT merged with the Great Northern Investment Trust. In the course of that deal RIT broke off its somewhat controversial ties with Mr Saul Steinberg's Reliance Group.

After that, the financial services company for the 1980s really began to form. A series of moves brought a stake in Kitcat & Aitken, the acquisition of a stake in L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg. Towbin - something N. M. Rothschild had failed to achieve - and the merger with Charterhouse.

Apart from wanting to see abolition of stamp duty on stock exchange deals, Jacob Rothschild thinks "the Government has done what it can. A clear regulatory framework is important but that is the province of the Bank of England and the City. It is still too much of a patchwork and it is important that it be made clear soon."

The cut-and-thrust of dealing is still important to him. In the biggest takeover battle Britain has seen, for the Eagle Star Insurance group, RIT held several million shares. His present holdings are almost entirely centred on the financial services sector, including insurance companies and banks but not the much-rumoured stake in insurance brokers Hogg Robinson.

What is his motivation? "I find it extremely interesting to help create a company involved in international finance. Why kill yourself making money? I just happen to enjoy this, at the moment."

## NOTICE OF REDEMPTION To the Holders of Norges Kommunalbank

7 1/2% Guaranteed External Loan Bonds Due February 1, 1987

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 4(c) of the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated 28th February 1983, the principal amount of the above mentioned bonds (the "Bonds") will be redeemed through operation of the sinking fund on February 1, 1984 (the "Redemption Date") at the Redemption Price of 100% of the principal amount (interest (the "Redemption Price").

The serial numbers of the Bonds to be redeemed are as follows:

M1	831	1645	2557	3372	5834	7502	8835	9917	10977	11776	12731	15933	17393	18678
2	835	1649	2561	3380	5838	7506	8839	9921	10981	11780	12734	15936	17400	18683
3	839	1653	2565	3384	5842	7510	8843	9925	10985	11783	12737	15939	17404	18688
4	843	1657	2569	3388	5846	7514	8847	9929	10989	11786	12740	15942	17408	18693
5	847	1661	2573	3392	5850	7518	8851	9933	10993	11789	12743	15945	17412	18698
6	851	1665	2577	3396	5854	7522	8855	9937	10997	11792	12746	15948	17416	18703
7	855	1669	2581	3400	5858	7526	8859	9941	11001	11795	12749	15951	17420	18708
8	859	1673	2585	3404	5862	7530	8863	9945	11005	11798	12752	15954	17424	18713
9	863	1677	2589	3408	5866	7534	8867	9949	11009	11801	12755	15957	17428	18718
10	867	1681	2593	3412	5870	7538	8871	9953	11013	11804	12758	15960	17432	18723
11	871	1685	2597	3416	5874	7542	8875	9957	11017	11807	12761	15963	17436	18728
12	875	1689	2601	3420	5878	7546	8879	9961	11021	11810	12764	15966	17440	18733
13	879	1693	2605	3424	5882	7550	8883	9965	11025	11813	12767	15969	17444	18738
14	883	1697	2609	3428	5886	7554	8887	9969	11029	11816	12770	15972	17448	18743
15	887	1701	2613	3432	5890	7558	8891	9973	11033	11819	12773	15975	17452	18748
16	891	1705	2617	3436	5894	7562	8895	9977	11037	11822	12776	15978	17456	18753
17	895	1709	2621	3440	5898	7566	8899	9981	11041	11825	12779	15981	17460	18758
18	899	1713	2625	3444	5902	7570	8903	9985	11045	11828	12782	15984	17464	18763
19	903	1717	2629	3448	5906	7574	8907	9989	11049	11831	12785	15987	17468	18768
20	907	1721	2633	3452	5910	7578	8911	9993	11053	11834	12788	15990	17472	18773
21	911	1725	2637	3456	5914	7582	8915	9997	11057	11837	12791	15993	17476	18778
22	915	1729	2641	3460	5918	7586	8919	10001	11061	11840	12794	15996	17480	18783
23	919	1733	2645	3464	5922	7590	8923	10005	11065	11843	12797	15999	17484	18788
24	923	1737	2649	3468	5926	7594	8927	10009	11069	11846	12800	16002	17488	18793
25	927	1741	2653	3472	5930	7598	8931	10013	11073	11849	12803	16005	17492	18798
26	931	1745	2657	3476	5934	7602	8935	10017	11077	11852	12806	16008	17496	18803
27	935	1749	2661	3480	5938	7606	8939	10021	11081	11855	12809	16011	17500	18808
28	939	1753	2665	3484	5942	7610	8943	10025	11085	11858	12812	16014	17504	18813
29	943	1757	2669	3488	5946	7614	8947	10029	11089	11861	12815	16017	17508	18818
30	947	1761	2673	3492	5950	7618	8951	10033	11093	11864	12818	16020	17512	18823
31	951	1765	2677	3496	5954	7622	8955	10037	11097	11867	12821	16023	17516	18828
32	955	1769	2681	3500	5958	7626	8959	10041	11101	11870	12824	16026	17520	18833
33	959	1773	2685	3504	5962	7630	8963	10045	11105	11873	12827	16029	17524	18838
34	963	1777	2689	3508	5966	7634	8967	10049	11109	11876	12830	16032	17528	18843
35	967	1781	2693	3512	5970	7638	8971	10053	11113	11879	12833	16035	17532	18848
36	971	1785	2697	3516	5974	7642	8975	10057	11117	11882	12836	16038	17536	18853
37	975	1789	2701	3520	5978	7646	8979	10061	11121	11885	12839	16041	17540	18858
38	979	1793	2705	3524	5982	7650	8983	10065	11125	11888	12842	16044	17544	18863
39	983	1797	2709	3528	5986	7654	8987	10069	11129	11891	12845	16047	17548	18868
40	987	1801	2713	3532	5990	7658	8991	10073	11133	11894	12848	16050	17552	18873
41	991	1805	2717	3536	5994	7662	8995	10077	11137	11897	12851	16053	17556	18878
42	995	1809	2721	3540	5998	7666	8999	10081	11141	11900	12854	16056	17560	18883
43	999	1813	2725	3544	6002	7670	9003	10085	11145	11903	12857	16059	17564	18888
44	1003	1817	2729	3548	6006	7674	9007	10089	11149	11906	12860	16062	17568	18893
45	1007	1821	2733	3552	6010	7678	9011	10093	11153	11909	12863	16065	17572	18898
46	1011	1825	2737	3556	6014	7682	9015	10097	11157	11912	12866	16068	17576	18903
47	1015	1829	2741	3560	6018	7686	9019	10101	11161	11915	12869	16071	17580	18908
48	1019	1833	2745	3564	6022	7690	9023	10105	11165	11918	12872	16074	17584	18913
49	1023	1837	2749	3568	6026	7694	9027	10109	11169	11921	12875	16077	17588	18918
50	1027	1841	2753	3572	6030	7698	9031	10113	11173	11924	12878	16080	17592	18923
51	1031	1845	2757	3576	6034	7702	9035	10117	11177	11927	12881	16083	17596	18928
52	1035	1849	2761	3580	6038	7706	9039	10121	11181	11930	12884	16086	17600	18933
53	1039	1853	2765	3584	6042	7710	9043	10125	11185	11933	12887	16089	17604	18938
54	1043	1857	2769	3588	6046	7714	9047	10129	11189	11936	12890	16092	17608	18943
55	1047	1861	2773	3592	6050	7718	9051	10133	11193	11939	12893	16095	17612	18948
56	1051	1865	2777	3596	6054	7722	9055	10137	11197	11942	12896	16098	17616	18953
57	1055	1869	2781	3600	6058	7726	9059	10141	11201	11945	12899	16101	17620	18958
58	1059	1873	2785	3604	6062	7730	9063	10145	11205	11948	12902	16104	17624	18963
59	1063	1877	2789	3608	6066	7734	9067	10149	11209	11951	12905	16107	17628	18968
60	1067	1881	2793	3612	6070	7738	9071	10153	11213	11954	12908	16110	17632	18973
61	1071	1885	2797	3616	6074	7742	9075	10157	11217	11957	12911	16113	17636	18978
62	1075	1889	2801	3620	6078	7746	9079	10161	11221	11960	12914	16116	17640	18983
63	1079	1893	2805	3624	6082	7750	9083	10165	11225	11963	12917	16119	17644	18988
64	1083	1897	2809	3628	6086	7754	9087	10169	11229	11966	12920	16122	17648	18993
65	1087	1901	2813	3632	6090	7758	9091	10173	11233	11969	12923	16125	17652	18998
66	1091	1905	2817	3636	6094	7762	9095	10177	11237	11972	12926	16128	17656	19003
67	1095	1909	2821	3640	6098	7766	9099	10181	11241	11975	12929	16131	17660	19008
68	1099	1913	2825	3644	6102	7770	9103	10185	11245	11978	12932	16134	17664	19013
69	1103	1917	2829	3648	6106	7774	9107	10189	11249	11981	12935	16137	17668	19018
70	1107	1921	2833	3652	6110	7778	9111	10193	11253	11984	12938	16140	17672	19023
71	1111	1925	2837	3656	6114	7782	9115	10197	11257	11987	12941	16143	17676	19028
72	1115	1929	2841	3660	6118	7786	9119	10201	11261	11990	12944	16146	17680	19033
73	1119	1933	2845	3664	6122	7790	9123	10205	11265	11993	12947	16149	17684	19038
74	1123	1937	2849	3668	6126	7794	9127	10209	11269	11996	12950	16152	17688	19043
75	1127	1941	2853	3672	6130	7798	9131	10213	11273	11999	12953	16155	17692	19048
76	1131	1945	2857	3676	6134	7802	9135	10217	11277	12002	12956	16158	17696	19053
77	1135	1949	2861	3680	6138	7806	9139	10221	11281	12005	12959	16161	17700	19058
78	1139	1953	2865	3684	6142	7810	9143	10225	11285	12008	12962	16164	17704	19063
79	1143	1957	2869	3688	6146	7814	9147	10229	11289	12011	12965	16167	17708	19068
80	1147	1961	2873	3692	6150	7818	9151	10233	11293	12014	12968	16170	17712	19073
81	1151	1965	2877	3696	6154	7822	9155	10237	11297	12017	12971	16173	17716	19078
82	1155	1969	2881	3700	6158	7826	9159	10241	11301	12020	12974	16176	17720	19083
83	1159	1973	2885	3704	6162	7830	9163	10245	11305	12023	12977	16179	17724	19088
84	1163	1977	2889	3708	6166	7834	9167	10249	11309	12026	12980	16182	17728	19093
85	1167	1981	2893	3712	6170	7838	9171	10253	11313	12029	12983	16185	17732	19098
86	1171	1985	2897	3716	6174	7842	9175	10257	11317	12032	12986	16188	17736	19103
87	1175	1989	2901	3720	6178	7846	9179							







## Shaw joins Britain's King's Cup team

Stephen Shaw, aged 21, from north London, has been chosen as the fourth member of Britain's King's Cup team for the European indoor championships in Essen, West Germany, from January 16 to 20.

It will be Shaw's second King's Cup and he joins Buster Mottram, Colin Dowdell and Jeremy Bates. Shaw recently finished ninth on the South African Satellite circuit and also did well in the British national championships last October when he reached the singles semi-finals and doubles final.

Paul Hutchins, the British team manager, said yesterday: "Stephen has shown considerable improvement over the last few months. He is a very promising player and we are very pleased to have him on the team."

Shaw is 1.75m tall, weighs 75kg and is a right-handed player. He is a member of the British Lawn Tennis Association and has been playing since the age of 10.

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## Amateurs appeal to play in the Cup

By Keith Mackinn

On the crest of a wave of popularity, the amateur game in Britain has issued further appeals for the inclusion of amateur sides in the Rugby League Challenge Cup.

Amateur sides formerly competed in the first round, but were phased out when Kent Invicta, Cardiff City, and Carlisle entered the professional ranks.

A newly-issued press release gives a breakdown of the many amateur clubs who have distinguished themselves in the first round of the cup. The statement, by Trevor Hunt, a spokesman for the British Amateur Rugby League Association, says:

"Mr Hunt calls for a first round in which the 18 second division clubs join 14 amateur sides, the winning 16 to go through to meet the first division clubs in the second round."

The statement comments: "At least 75 per cent of the amateur sides would give a good account of themselves, whilst inevitably there would be a minority of large sides. With so many places to compete for, the amateurs' standards would continue to rise and the game's reputation as a family sport would be enhanced."

The only amateur side to have beaten a professional team in the Cup were Beverley, near Hull, who beat Ebbw Vale 7-3 in 1969. There have been some more recent close calls for the professionals, too. In the John Player Trophy in 1978, Cawoods of Hull beat Halifax 9-8.

The ever-growing amateur game has been further stimulated over the new year from two quarters. The brewers, who have long been the mainstay of the game, have reaffirmed their sponsorship of the national knockout competition and the OBE was awarded to Bob Beal, the BARLA President.

The troublesome knee ligament injury which has laid out several British players over the winter could mean a golden opportunity for Keith Rayne, the Leeds forward who has been in great form recently.

A replacement for Rayne will be announced today, following last night's Great Britain Squad training session.

Paul Rose may retire after a 16-year career. The Hull and Great Britain forward is unlikely to play again this season because of the demands of running his own business, the Rose Brothers, which he has owned since 1968.

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## Hill's quick rise to the summit after Smith falls down in trial

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Steve Smith, England's captain at the start of last season and a British Lion in New Zealand during the summer, has been forced to stand down from the England trial at Twickenham on Saturday.

Smith has not played for his club, Sale, since the end of November after pulling muscles in his left leg during Lancashire's county championship game with Surrey. A run-out on Tuesday evening confirmed that he was unable to operate at full stretch and further weakened what appeared at the start of the season to be a strong English hand at scrum half.

The selectors have assiduously ignored the temptation to play Melville (Wassps) in the trial because he only returned to the first class game last Monday after missing the first half of the season through injury.

Derek Morgan, chairman of selectors, said yesterday: "It is far better for Nigel to be left to make a steady recovery than to be thrown into a very important game too early."

Hill was one of two scrum halves among the replacements designated to attend the trial and he appears at this level for the first time in his first season of senior rugby after leaving Exeter University. George, the London Welsh scrum half, will be joined by Peck (Bedford) as a replacement.

The absence of Smith is unfortunate because his vast experience - he is England's most capped player in his position - would have helped exert the strongest possible pressure on the England side.

One of his successors as England's captain, Wheeler, will also be absent since the plaster from his broken thumb was only removed last Friday, he hopes to play for Leicester's third team this Saturday in his first game since England's win over New Zealand on November 19.

One player will go into the trial with a strong sense of déjà vu. Huw Davies, the Wasp's stand off half, was moved to centre last season when Woodward of Leicester was forced to drop out of the game against France and the two subsequent internationals because of a shoulder injury.

Now the broken leg sustained by Dodge, Leicester's other stand off half, has moved him to the same position.

Records such as these can become millstones, but Wasp's are disconcerting. The negative aspect is that the record creates inhibitions, a defensive state of mind which does not make for relaxed rugby. On the other hand, those players coming into the senior side strive that much harder not to let the side down.

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Whose ball? Curren (left) and Denton wait for the kill (Photograph: Chris Cole)

## Words match deeds of champions

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

When the tennis world is talking about a player in good form, it is usually talking about a player who is in good form. This is the case with the current doubles champions, Curren and Denton.

On Tuesday evening, the pair beat Kevin Knap and John Wood in a doubles match at the Wimbledon tournament. The match was a closely fought affair, with Curren and Denton prevailing 6-4, 6-3.

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The rallies were over so quickly, Curren and Denton were in a half-hat. "I'm still dry," Taroccy interjected. "I wanted to warm up," Gunthard said. "I thought of doing some push-ups, but it would have looked ridiculous. The rallies were so fast that it was like table tennis, like flicks, because there was no time for a backswing. And the bounce was so low that it was almost like playing on grass."

There was more in the same vein. The press conference was better entertainment than the tennis. True, there were a few entrancing rallies and, more often, outbursts of sudden splendour as one man or another improvised a shot of dazzling finesse. But most of the match was a reminder that there comes a point at which speed and charm are totally incompatible.

Gunthard and Taroccy were sharp and Taroccy subtle. But they had little chance to do their stuff until Curren and Denton began to miss the mark with their first service. This phase began at the end of the second set when Denton, discomfited when what he thought was an ace was judged to be a fault, instantly missed more decisively a double fault that gave Gunthard and Taroccy the edge in the tie-break.

In the third set Denton served two double-faults in one game to help Gunthard and Taroccy break for 2-1. Curren, who had previously had only one break point against him, lost his service twice in the fourth set. Winners for the past two years, Gunthard and Taroccy now have an 11-0 record in this tournament. In the process they have beaten Curren and Denton four times (twice in 1982, when these pairs met in the all-play-all series and again in the final).

Pavel Slozil and Tomas Smid, the Czechoslovak Davis Cup pair, had a five-set win over the twins, Tim and Tom Gulikson, who were runners-up at Wimbledon. This second match ended almost five hours and a half after the first had begun a long programme of tennis, today and tomorrow there will be separate programmes at 11 am and 6 pm and on Saturday there will be separate programmes at noon and 7 pm. The final will be played at 1.45 on Sunday.

Stockholm (AFP) - Bjorn Borg intends to return to his native Sweden and open a tennis school in Stockholm, according to newspaper reports here yesterday. Expression said that Borg, retired and living in Monaco, intends to open the school in his former trainer Leander Paeng, in Vallentuna, a suburb of Stockholm.

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## RACING: DODGY FUTURE TACKLES SENIORS AT SANDOWN ON SATURDAY

## Bregawn to take Haydock option

By Michael Seely

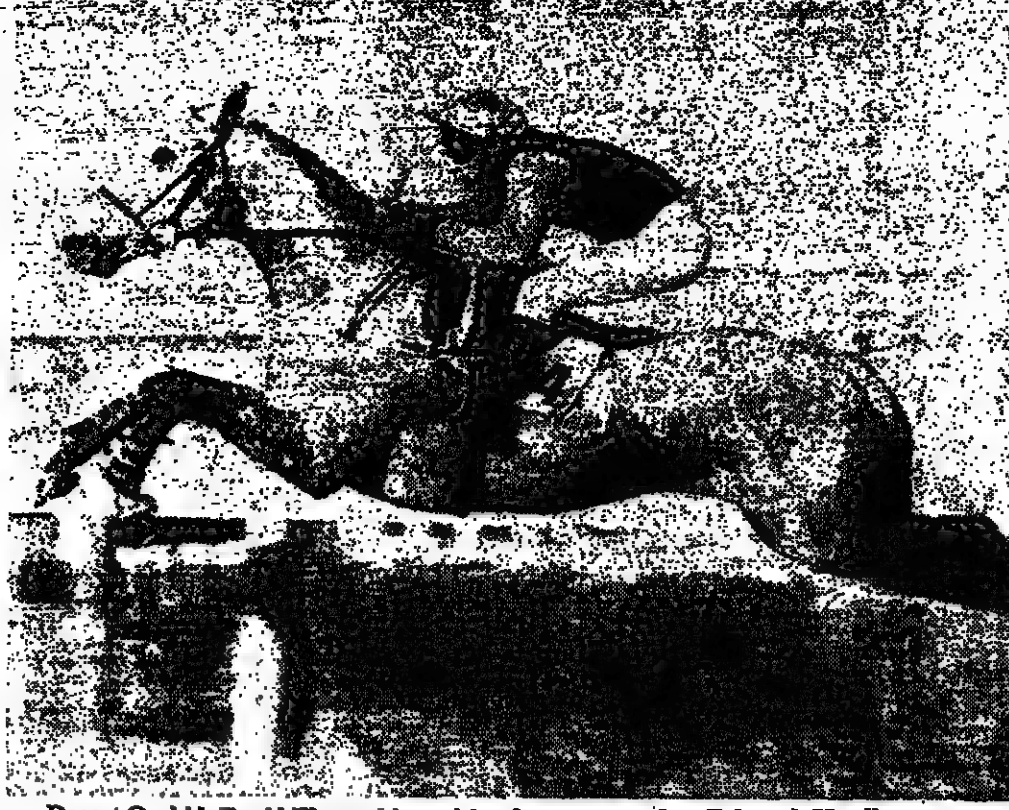
Bregawn runs in the New Year Handicap Chase at Haydock Park on Saturday in preference to taking on Burrough Hill Lad at Sandown Park. Announcing his decision yesterday Michael Dickinson said: "Not only does the Lancashire race look a easier target, but there's also been a great deal more rain in the North-West, so the ground is likely to be softer." It was, of course, because of the fast going at Kempton Park that last season's Cheltenham Gold Cup winner was withdrawn at the 11th hour from the King George VI Chase on Boxing Day.

Graham Bradley will not only be riding Bregawn but also Macs Park and Money From America. Macs Park, a recent acquisition from Ireland, won a handicap hurdle in the first style at Wetherby and despite an eight penalty for that success, still looks reasonably treated in the Ladbrokes Northern Hurdle. Cool Decision, the runner-up at Wetherby, made the form look solid when landing a gamble in the L'Oreal Hurdle at Newbury.

The champion trainer is certainly setting a strong pace at the head of affairs, having suffered only one defeat from the five runners he has saddled in the new year. Once again he is spreading his net far and wide on Saturday. Robert Earnshaw goes to Sandown to take the mount on Fearless Imp in the Express Chase and Dermot Browne travels to Warwick to ride Brunton Park in the Gunwicks Novices Chase.

Despite the absence of Bregawn, the Anthony Midway Peter Cazalet Memorial Chase still looks like being one of the most competitive staying handicaps run to date. Even with a penalty for his victory in the Coral Welsh National, Burrough Hill Lad looks set to continue Henry Pitman's triumphant march in Sandown's £15,000 feature. Eversure, Royal Judgement, and Lillie Owl are other talented chasers, under orders for this extended three miles five furlongs test.

The Tolworth Hurdle and the Tania Claire 4-year-old Hurdle should add some valuable light on the Daily Express Tolworth Hurdle situation. David Elmsworth runs the five-year-old, Desert Orchid, in the Tolworth and is keeping Easter Lee in reserve for the Tania Claire. Only defeated once in his last



Desert Orchid, David Elmsworth's exciting front-runner, has Tolworth Hurdle target

four starts, by the year older Catch Phrase on take in December. Desert Orchid was remarkably impressive when sprinting home by 15 lengths from the unenthusiastically ridden Haventnight. Richard Burridge's home-bred gelding is set to concede 9lb to Dodgy Future who is at present ante post favourite to give Stan Mellor his third victory in Cheltenham's four-year-old championship.

Fred Winter looks the man to follow at Lingfield this afternoon. The seven times champion trainer can lead a double by winning the first division of the Horley Novices Hurdle with The Reject and the Sevenoaks

Rivers Edge heads for Lincoln. Denys Smith, the Bishop Auckland trainer, intends running Rivers Edge in the Lincoln Handicap, the big race still being almost three months away. The six-year-old showed his well-being when gaining his third win over hurdles at Ayr yesterday.

Rivers Edge, who is owned by John Fry, father of the stable's

Novices Chase with Carved Opal. The Reject is one of Winter's promising team of young hurdlers. The winner of a 22-runner bumpers race in Ireland in April, The Reject was made favourite for his first race over hurdles and won comfortably by half a length from Rose Ravine, who had previously beaten the highly thought of Townley Stone at Warwick.

Carved Opal, a useful hurdler last season, dead-headed with Lear Air Aghaidh on his first appearance over fences at Kempton. The six-year-old jumped magnificently and should have too much pace for

Nicky Henderson's Warwick winner, Green Bramble, and Brave Hussar. Mossat and Herr Capitan are two other likely winners on the Surrey course. Mossat was staying at the finish when fourth to Ensign's Kit at Wolverhampton and should have most to fear from Jade and Diamond, and Dalbury in the Southern Counties Handicap Hurdle. Herr Capitan likes Lingfield and also relishes the prevailing soft going. Jim Old's eight-year-old ran well when third to Giddygan at Newton Abbot and is the one they all have to beat in the World Handicap Chase.

Finally, it is good to hear that Newcastle are to name a race in honour of Ekbalco who was tragically killed in his fall in the Fighting Fifth hurdle on the course in November. Freddie Newton, the clerk of the course at Gosforth Park said yesterday: "The race we have chosen was formerly known as the Long Town Hurdle. Next season it will be run on October 30 and will probably carry £2,000 in added money."

talented flat apprentice, Martin, provided Smith with his 21st winner over jumps this term when taking the Drongon Conditional Jockeys Handicap Hurdle by seven lengths from Longfield. "I might give Rivers Edge more race over hurdles, but he will be getting ready now for the Lincoln," Smith said. Martin Fry will have the ride

2.30 WEALD CHASE (handicap: £3,300; 3m) (11)  
401 5192-0 BANTON CASTLE (P) (J. Smead) R. Shaw 5-11-9 J. Francome  
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3.30 HORLEY HURDLE (Div II: novices: £248; 2m) (20)  
401 5192-0 BANTON CASTLE (P) (J. Smead) R. Shaw 5-11-9 J. Francome  
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4.45 THE MILL CHASE (selling handicap: £971; 2m 4f) (16)  
401 5192-0 BANTON CASTLE (P) (J. Smead) R. Shaw 5-11-9 J. Francome  
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5.00 SOUTHERN COUNTRIES HURDLE (handicap: £2,446; 2m) (16)  
401 5192-0 BANTON CASTLE (P) (J. Smead) R. Shaw 5-11-9 J. Francome  
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5.45 SEDGEFIELD (Div I: novices: £811; 2m 4f) (17)  
401 5192-0 BANTON CASTLE (P) (J. Smead) R. Shaw 5-11-9 J. Francome  
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6.15 SPENNYMUR CHASE (handicap: £1,039; 2m) (6)  
401 5192-0 BANTON CASTLE (P) (J. Smead) R. Shaw 5-11-9 J. Francome  
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7.15 TENNESSEE HURDLE (Div I: novices: £811; 2m 4f) (17)  
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Abacus Accounting Recruitment

30-31 Queen St. London EC4 R1BR

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNA International service

UNA is a voluntary organisation which supports community based development projects in the Third World by providing qualified and experienced workers. Our current programmes are in Latin America, Africa and the Middle East.

Applications are invited for the following three posts in the London Office:

UNA CO-ORDINATOR

MIDDLE EAST PROGRAMME OFFICER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Knowledge of and commitment to helping the Third World, as well as ability to work in a small team, are essential. A degree is desirable for the Middle East post. Present salary £7,277. Closing date 31st January, please quote ref. 71.

Further details from:

UNA, 3, Whitehall Court, London SW1A 2EL

FRENCH LANGUAGE SECRETARY

required by Sports Marketing Firm. Require organised efficient secretary to work for VP in International Film Divisions. Must have excellent fluency & be able to type correspondence in French. Short hand required plus ability to work without supervision and take initiative as this busy VP travels extensively. 3-5 years experience. If you like to be busy & work as part of a team please send CV & salary required to Judy Chilcote, 58 Queen Anne Street, London W1. No agencies please.

SIMONS DESIGN CONSULTANTS

This rapidly expanding design and architectural company requires two bright young people to join the team:

1 Experienced Secretary/Bookkeeper

2 Receptionist/Telephoneist

Both these positions offer attractive salaries and a good working environment.

Please contact Patricia on

01-723 8035

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SECURITY: Working for part of £1.8 million financial services group, you will be a part of £240,000,000 and based in LONDON, LEEDS, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER or BIRMINGHAM.

If you are aged 22 and over, positive, hardworking and well spoken, ring:

01 630 5821 Ext. 1

STEPPING STONES

PERSONALITY PLUS needed in Sales Dept. of Design Co. W12. Bristol, London, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Oxford, Plymouth, Southampton, Swansea, Wolverhampton. £6,500 - £8,000 pa. No agencies. Tel: 01-581 8000.

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EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER required for T.S.P. For West End accounting company & others for 3 hours per week. Please telephone: 01-490 0184.

PART-TIME SECRETARY for 10 to 12 hours per week. Small friendly telephone company essential. 9301 712.

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PA SECRETARY required for entry, administrative assistant. Aged 20-25 years. Good typing skills. Salary £5,000 - £6,000 pa. Tel: 01-581 8000.

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MEDICAL SECRETARY for Harley St. practice, 9 am - 5 pm. Ring 930 5884.

UNIVERSITY College London

SENIOR SECRETARY/SHORTHAND TYPIST

Required to assist with the administration of the Centre for Biomedical Engineering and Biotechnology. Knowledge of word processing essential. Duties include organising seminars, short courses, international recruitment, etc. Office experience essential. Salary on first appointment up to £7,500 per annum inc. London weighting.

Centropus holidays season (1983) last year. Applications to: Elizabeth Bailey, Personnel Officer, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT. Tel: 01-387 7050 Ext. 209.

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST

For conference organisation, 3-18 pm. Good telephone manner and accurate typing. Salary negotiable. Phone Laura 390 9365.

BRIGHT, enthusiastic Assistant Audio Typist for hard working W12 of The Art Grouping. Good computer in C.T. Good education and experience. Small business important. Tel: 01-581 8000.

GERMAN/ENGLISH - 2nd level required for hard working W12 of The Art Grouping. Good computer in C.T. Good education and experience. Small business important. Tel: 01-581 8000.

CANADIAN LAWYER requires a secretary to help him in his office and to assist with his legal work. Good typing skills are necessary. Ring 930 5884.

For further details please call: 01-581 8000.

RESPONSIBLE experienced secretary for busy marketing department of language school. £5,000 - £6,000 pa. Tel: 01-581 8000.

PUBLISHING P.A. SEC. for Sales Director to help co-ordinate the publishing of a new book. Salary £5,000 - £6,000 pa. Tel: 01-581 8000.

AMERICAN TV. CO. W1. needs secretary to assist with the production of a new TV series. Salary £5,000 - £6,000 pa. Tel: 01-581 8000.

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TEMPORARY W12 SECRETARY/PA for 6-8 months to report to Managing Director. Good typing skills, a pleasant personality and a good telephone manner are essential. A good educational background is required. Salary £7,000.

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£8,000 P.A.

Real estate company based in Fleet Street. A 1st class position. If you are outgoing, aged 25-35, responsible and have a good educational background, please apply to: Elizabeth Bailey, Personnel Officer, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT. Tel: 01-387 7050 Ext. 209.

PA/Secretary

Required immediately by Director of a company near St. James Park. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the office and will be required to handle a high volume of correspondence. The successful candidate will be required to handle a high volume of correspondence.

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£8,000 P.A.

## Banking and Accountancy Appointments

## apollo computer (uk) ltd.

## ACCOUNTANT (ACA/ACCA/ACMA)

Apollo Computer (UK) Ltd is an exciting computer company which designs, manufactures, sells and supports integrated hardware/software systems. Due to the impressive growth of Apollo, a vacancy has arisen for an Accountant at the Berkhamsted Head Office.

The applicant reports directly to the Company Secretary and excellent career opportunities are offered within a stimulating environment. The applicant should be qualified or a finalist with a broad based financial knowledge preferably in a high-technology environment.

The competitive salary package includes non-contributory health insurance and life assurance plans.

Please send CV's and accompanying letter to:

Mrs Catherine Voak,

Personnel Administrator,

Apollo Computer (UK) Ltd,

Bulbourne House,

Gossoms End,

Berkhamsted, Herts HP4 3LP

NEWLY QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT

£11,000

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## General Appointment

## HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

## Workshops for the self-employed

Recently a number of disused factories, warehouses and other buildings have been renovated and sub-divided into workshops suitable for small businesses and self-employed craftsmen. The conversions have been carried out by private organizations and public bodies with the aim of encouraging the creation of small firms and finding uses for redundant industrial floor space. It is also hoped that the growth of small firms will help to create jobs, particularly in run-down inner-city areas where many of these developments are situated.

The range of activities that can be carried out in small workshops is extensive. Craft and design-based undertakings such as pottery, glass-blowing, jewelry-making, engraving, and fashion and textile design are particularly suited to premises of this type, but light engineering, publishing and typesetting, office services and any other type of small business that does not depend on passing trade could function satisfactorily from a multi-let building.

In some instances, support facilities for the small firm are provided as well as space to work. These include business advice, help with raising loans, exhibition facilities and marketing services. Rent concessions may be available to those who are just starting up.

## Meeting expansion

Most important is the interchange of ideas, skills and facilities that can come about when dozens of individual craftsmen and small firms are all working at the same premises. Not only does the presence of others in similar or complementary fields act as a boost to morale; it may also help a business to survive. For example, subcontracting and peak load job-sharing may be arranged with other occupants of the building; it may be possible to arrange to share or borrow expensive equipment which would otherwise be beyond the means of the individual; and services such as typing, printing and photocopying are often available on the spot.

A further advantage is that if the operation should expand, it might be possible to move a larger unit within the same premises, thus avoiding the problems connected with a change of business address.

Flexibility is an important requirement, since it is difficult to make a long-term commitment to a workshop without knowing whether an untied business idea will succeed. The use of "licence agreements" for letting small workshops means that it is easy to move in and out and reduces the need for initial capital. Some are available merely on payment of a month's rent as a deposit, a month's rent in advance, and agreement to give four weeks' notice before leaving. The drawback to this type of arrangement, though, is that it does not offer protection against rent increases.

I visited several workshop com-

**Helen Steadman**  
outlines a scheme  
whereby premises and  
services are made available  
to small firms

plexes to discuss with tenants some of the problems involved in setting up a business within such a framework. The individuals interviewed, some of whom were fresh from art colleges, certainly seemed to be functioning effectively.

Keeping costs down is crucial in the early stages of setting up a new enterprise. One person was renting a workshop of 150 square feet for £23 per week, though most of those who were interviewed were paying rather more than this. Shared between two or three, a rent of £23-£50 becomes manageable for those who are starting out in business, particularly when it is an inclusive figure, covering rates, heating and management charges. Moreover, at two sites electricity charges were included in the monthly rent. The people interviewed stressed that it is important to check exactly what one is paying for, and what extra costs need to be allowed for.

To achieve a minimal outlay, several people had initially considered or tried working from home. Sometimes, however, this is not possible, because there is insufficient space for equipment, planning restrictions prevent the use of one's home for "light industry", or because of other factors such as noise causing a disturbance to the neighbours. Psychologically, separating work from home has its advantages. Once the workshop has been locked up in the evening, there is nothing more one can do, whereas the person working from home may constantly be concerned with the worries and responsibilities of the business.

The company of other people involved in similar enterprises can act as a stimulus, whereas working at home is sometimes isolating and depressing. This was the experience of Alison Combe, who makes fashion accessories and has tried both working from home and renting a workshop. She finds the workshop makes her feel "more businesslike", increases her confidence and brings her into contact with other designers with whom she can discuss her creative ideas.

Lindsey Othen, a ceramic jeweller, was enthusiastic about sharing skills and facilities in a workshop complex. Although she has only just moved into her workshop, she has been able to arrange to share facilities with pottery and glassworkers, and has already found an outlet for her work through contacts made there.

Location is another significant factor which affects not only the cost, but also the image of the business. If customers or agents are likely to visit the site, then accessibility, availability of parking space, and the appearance of the building are important. Michael Fryer and Andy Gee, fashion

designers, looked at premises initially, some slightly cheaper than they chose, but preferred to be in a common area where and which would be easy to reach.

In other instances, the building does not work as a workshop is simply goods are produced, and customers take place premises. For Richard Peter Lacey, who has a sandwich delivery Central London location, but smart premises as they deliver the sandwiches to their customers' offices.

Another important question of 24-hour workshop. One may not be able to work at night on occasions, but particularly urgent piece all the places I visited, were able to come in the day or night; one had started off on a 9 basis, but the manager they had to extend the hours to enable the tenants to work at weekends.

The main difficulty trying to establish a small raising finance, and interviewed all gave this problem. Some of the started very recently, been helped by the Services Commission Easement Scheme. Design employed people who want own business, this scheme an allowance of £40 per week to help one start-up phase. It is necessary to have £1,000 the business, and this was main stumbling block.

## Finance problems

Of those who had started enterprise allowance was one had been able to obtain from the Crafts Council, others it was a matter of part-time employment or workshop, or waiting business was generating cash to finance a move into Michael Fryer and Andy fashion designers, started dress while they were still college, and by the time graduated they had sufficient justify a workshop rent.

Small craft workshops are to create jobs on any significant but they do provide a satisfactory way of adequately rewarding the individual self-employed. At a time when traditional meant opportunities are shrunken they can provide a viable asset for those with the initiative to produce and market their own. The monetary rewards may be high, but a life style which job satisfaction and individualism is in itself a valuable asset.

WALES TOURIST BOARD  
DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
CARDIFF HEADQUARTERS

Position is being created to help the Board carry through its growth and at significant real increases in tourism and in related jobs in Wales. Chief Executive will take operational control of all Tourist Board functions in the Finance Department, and will deputise for the Chief Executive as all areas including the financial control of operating divisions. Candidates are invited from men or women who can demonstrate marketing skills and achievements, ability to lead senior managers of high professional calibre, personal qualities and achievements equipping him or her to deal successfully at the highest levels in the tourist industry and local government, previous experience at director level in a substantial organisation, not necessarily in the tourist industry. Candidates are likely to have a degree or professional qualification, up to about 45.

is offered within the British Tourist Boards' salary range Grade I £6,262. Commencing salary will depend upon experience and complete confidence, with brief career details to Alan Rosser, Chief Executive, International Management Search, 6-8 Albany Road, Cardiff CF2 3RP. ASSOCIATES IN NEW YORK, DELAWARE AND INDIANA. A DIVISION OF WALES INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT CENTRE.

WALES  
British Overseas Airways Corporation

are invited for the following positions based at the Board's Cardiff Headquarters.

OVERSEAS  
DIRECTOR

Open to men and women, carries

in co-operation with the British Overseas Airways Corporation, in order to achieve the tourism development of the Wales Tourist Board. Overseas Marketing will work with local authorities on tourism-related planning, matters are important parts of the job. The essential requirement is successful senior experience of evaluating and monitoring capital investment projects. This may have been gained in tourism, property investment, the construction industry, or possibly in a financial management role in some other field. Candidates, men or women, must be able to demonstrate the ability to lead a department employing a wide range of professional skills. The successful candidate is likely, in addition, to have a degree and a relevant professional qualification and to be a car owner/driver. A working knowledge of the Welsh language would be an advantage but is not essential. Preferred age is up to 45.

## PROJECTS DIRECTOR

This senior management job carries responsibility to the Chief Executive of the Board for administering the statutory financial assistance available to encourage investment in tourist facilities in Wales. Helping to shape the Board's policy on investment in tourism and dealing with local authorities on tourism-related planning, matters are important parts of the job. The essential requirement is successful senior experience of evaluating and monitoring capital investment projects. This may have been gained in tourism, property investment, the construction industry, or possibly in a financial management role in some other field. Candidates, men or women, must be able to demonstrate the ability to lead a department employing a wide range of professional skills. The successful candidate is likely, in addition, to have a degree and a relevant professional qualification and to be a car owner/driver. A working knowledge of the Welsh language would be an advantage but is not essential. Preferred age is up to 45.

These positions are offered within the British Tourist Board's salary range - Grade II - £12,895-£17,522. Commencing salary will depend upon experience and qualifications.

Please write for an application form, which should be completed and returned by 9 February 1984 to:

Chief Executive,  
Wales Tourist Board, Brunel House,  
2, Fitzalan Road, CARDIFF, CF2 1UY

MANAGING DIRECTOR  
Merchandising West Byfleet

paper Limited, the UK merchandising operation of Mo & AB, one of Europe's major paper and pulp manufacturers, Managing Director.

Successful applicant will lead an ambitious and aggressive management team based at our new Head Office in West Byfleet. He will also have significant general management experience particular reference to the disciplines of sales and marketing, gained in the paper or related trade.

Employment package will reflect the importance of this position and it is unlikely that anyone earning less than £30,000 p.a. will have the necessary experience.

write in confidence to V.R. Baylis, Chairman, Link Paper Limited, Link House, Rosemount Avenue, West Byfleet, Weybridge, Surrey KT14 6LE.

## Link Paper

LONDON AGENTS FOR GREEK-BASED SHIPPING COMPANIES REQUIRE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANT WITH LEGAL QUALIFICATIONS.

Aged 24/26. Must be bilingual, English/Greek. Good knowledge of other European languages advantageous. Salary around £12,000 pa negotiable dependent upon qualifications and experience.

WRITE WITH FULL CV TO:  
Box 2203H The Times

MOTOR YACHT  
CRUISING MEDITERRANEAN

Requires non-smoking, clean, tidy, personable and hard working young crewman. 18-25 years old, for the period Mar '84 - Oct '84. The job calls for mechanical aptitude and self motivation to undertake a great deal of hard and dirty work, useful assets: foreign language, watersports, small boat handling. Send full CV and recent snapshot to Box 2201H The Times.

MOLTON BROWN  
HAIRDRESSING SALON

Requires an experienced professional hairdresser capable of taking further responsibilities. Salary £5,000, early review. Tel: 01-499 2046 for an appointment

## WINE BAR

Night Manager in SW18 under 30 years Experience not essential but preferred. Excellent salary and prospects. Contact John Butler 01-474 2285

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## Hasty US pullout blocked by Thatcher

Continued from page 1

not had the support of either Syria or the Soviet Union. Sir Geoffrey will visit Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria. Although details of his programme have not yet been completed, there are hopes that he will meet President Mubarak of Egypt, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and possibly President Assad of Syria.

Any move to have the multinational force replaced by a UN force would be greatly stimulated by the increasing political pressures being exerted in the United States, France, Italy and Britain by those who believe their national contingents should be withdrawn.

However, apart from the needs of political expedience, Western ministers believe there is some evidence of a greater degree of stability being achieved in Lebanon. They say President Gemayel has made progress towards achieving better relations with the other factions and that the departure of Mr Yasser Arafat and his subsequent meeting with President Mubarak may contribute to an easing of the position.

There is some hope that if the negotiations on buffer zones between the factions can be brought to a successful conclusion, this may pave the way for a period of greater stability in which it could be argued that the multinational force had done its job.

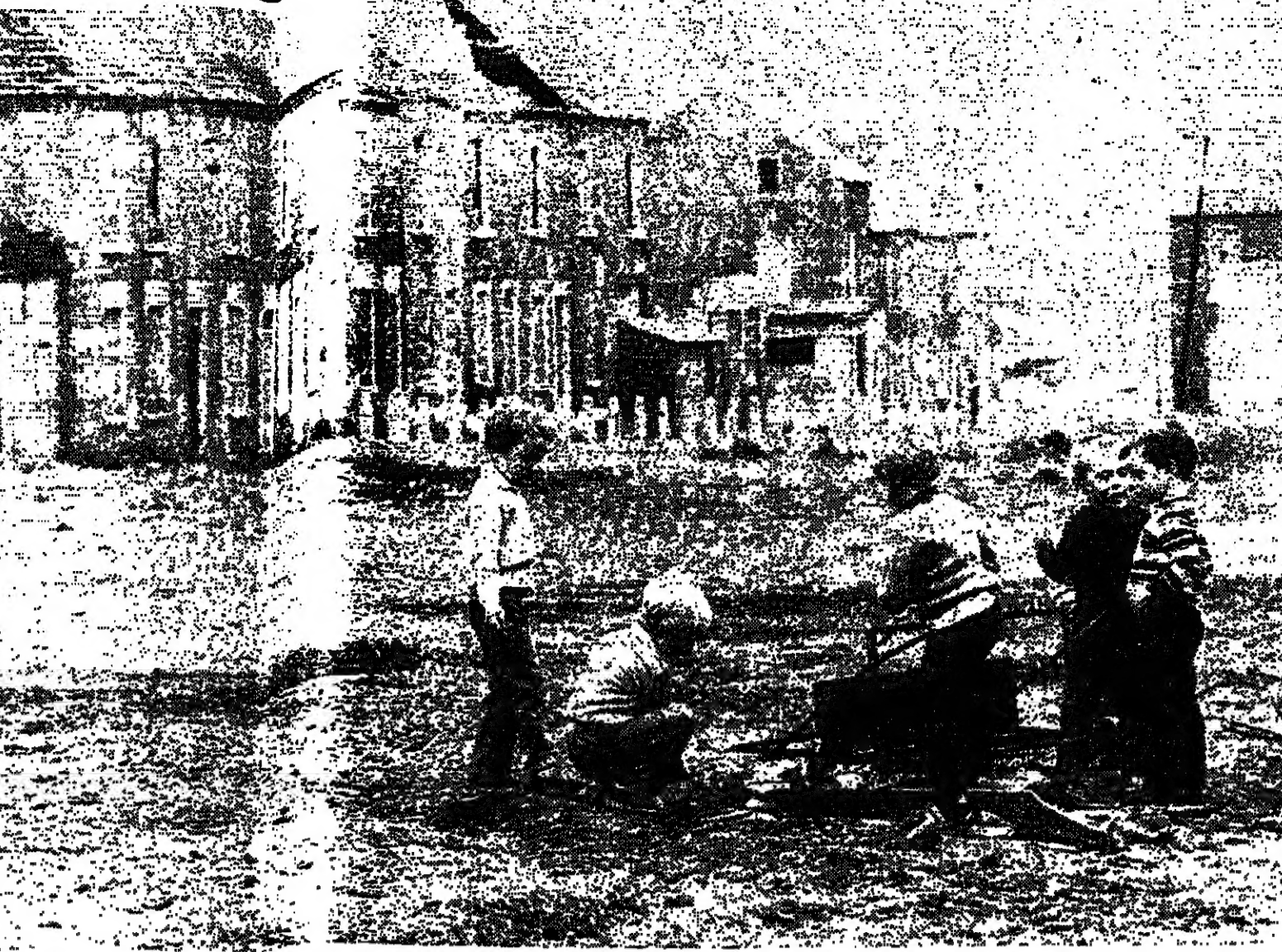
In his meeting with Mr Gromyko, Sir Geoffrey is likely to emphasise the need to achieve a gradual reduction in East-West tensions by improving the quality of the dialogue over a wide range of topics as possible. If the Soviet Union were to withdraw its objections to an extension of the UN role in Lebanon, this would be seen as an important step towards an improvement of relations on a wider front.

## Vandals destroy rare shells

Vandals who broke into the underground Goudney House in Clifton, Bristol, on Sunday, destroyed countless rare prehistoric shells collected by sea captains from all over the world in the eighteenth century.

Mr Don Carlton, of Bristol University, which runs the grotto, said: "We have lost one of the great treasures of the Nation. It was a priceless collection."

## Violent games of Ulster's troubled children



It's common to see children making bombs with the building bricks . . .

you have to show them how to build with them

The urban desolation and violence of Belfast (above) and other cities in Northern Ireland is reflected in the games Ulster children play, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children said yesterday.

In a report from Ulster published to launch the society's centenary year, it noted that evidence from its 50 playgroups throughout Northern Ireland suggested some child psychologists had been too optimistic in thinking that most children could adjust to constant violence and grow up normally.

The report quotes Mrs Margaret Morrow, who manages the society's playgroups in Belfast. She says: "We have to teach them how to play. It is common to see children making bombs from the building bricks you have to show them how to build with them." The society also believes that the children find violence exciting. One girl aged 12 told an official: "I went back to Andersonstown and saw a man

take a car and taken out a knee-capping job. It was very exciting there." He had recently moved home to the Falls Road. Mr Bill Hughes, group director in Northern Ireland, says that "stress and war" have become the norm. He says: "If you are constantly subjected to physical violence on the streets . . . If you are among civil unrest for years of your life, with war, the military, the tanks, the bombs, the television, the radio, and you have learnt to live with it, it cannot be any surprise that a child who has seen anyone can really tell that you are not safe."

The society's report is in stark contrast to a survey in November, which concluded that 14-year-olds from Ulster were no more anxious or neurotic than their counterparts in Manchester and said that in fact the nature of society in Northern Ireland may have helped them cope with violence and strife.

The society says its playgroups are meant to serve as "sanctuaries for both mothers and toddlers away from the constant violence and tension in the streets."

The report was published in a special issue of *The Children's Friend*, the NSPCC magazine, and provides a

strong start to the society's centenary year. It claims by the society that at least one child a week is killed by its parents in England and Wales is raised in another special centenary publication.

"Courts in England and Wales have adjudicated that at least 57 children who died in 1982 were killed at the hands of their parents, guardians or other caretakers", the society says.

Dr Alan Gilmore, its director, adds: "We know of another five cases where a parent has been charged, but where, as far as we know, the case still has to reach a conclusion." Other child deaths from injuries by

parents could have been recorded mistakenly as natural causes.

The Children's Legal Centre, a charity concerned with laws affecting young people, gives a warning today that increased police powers in the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill now at the committee stage in the Commons, could lead to "further deterioration" in relations with the police.

In a letter to Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Home Office, the centre urges that the Bill be amended to provide more safeguards for children and teenagers.

Tony Samstag

## Letter from Bonn

## Harking back to Adenauer's era

During Konrad Adenauer's lifetime, the trim, grey-haired villa, nestled beneath the spectacular Drachenfels peak and with breath-taking views down the Rhine valley to the Eifel mountains, was a very private place.

Few statesmen or politicians - apart from de Gaulle - were invited into the haven which Adenauer had built, partly with his own hands, in 1937, after being forced out of Cologne public life by the Nazis. It was the home where the old man was still living in 1949, when he began his 14 years as West Germany's first Chancellor. It was also the place where he died in 1967, at the age of 91, after a brief four years in retirement tending the thousands of his beloved roses.

But after his death one of the most famous private houses in Germany - and possibly the only one in the modern world which has determined the site of a capital - became a museum, a place of pilgrimage for 100,000 visitors a year.

At the foot of the steep terraces, with their stone figurines, sculptures, hedges and, of course, narrow beds of roses, a centre commemorating his life and achievements has been opened. And today more than ever, the house in Rhondorf, a couple of miles across the river from Bonn, has a special meaning because West Germany, as a Christian Democratic-led country, looks back with nostalgia to the Adenauer era.

A younger generation, eager to learn of the nation's ordeal during the Nazi period, looks with grave attention at the photographs and newsreels of the destruction of Cologne: the ordering of Adenauer's arrest in 1944; the American temporary registration permit in April, 1945, forbidding him - on pain of arrest - to leave Rhondorf; a copy of the German capitulation; the letter dated May 8, 1945, from a Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson in the military government in Cologne recommending the old man as a person whose "maturity is number one of the white list for Germany"; the rubble and chaos of "zero hour".

An older generation, still grateful for the dignity that Adenauer restored to them, looks at his meetings with victorious Allied leaders: his

journey to Moscow in 1955 to bring back the prisoners of war; his talks with the world's statesmen and the famous picture of him at Kennedy's side, looking at the newly-built Berlin Wall.

The museum records the veneration in which the old man was held at the end of his long life: signed photographs of world statesmen look down on the glass case full of medals and orders he was given.

The Federal Republic has paid ample honour to its founder, in every town, especially, of course, Bonn, streets, avenues, schools and public buildings are named after him. Today's nostalgia is more for the private virtues: for the dignity, modesty, uprightness and certainty of this pious, Roman Catholic Rhineland.

And so it is the house itself which draws the visitors.

People peer through the windows of the family dining-room; the study, with the cross of nails from the ruins of Coventry Cathedral; the terrace room, with an oil painting by Churchill; the summer-house where he wrote his memoirs, surrounded by photographs of post-war leaders with pride of place on the desk for John Foster Dulles, his close friend.

Everything has been left as it was. The modest, bright sitting room, with pots of flowers in the windowsill, rich carpet and simple beige sofa, seems still to be inhabited.

But, apart from a house-keeper upstairs, the house is empty. Adenauer's seven sons and daughters have left it to the foundation that tends the pitch where he played Italian bowls, cruis the hedges, and sells the many booklets and biographies in the museum. The family now gather there only on special occasions for the day, as they used to.

Almost every Christian Democratic politician today has a picture of Adenauer in his office and Chancellor Kohl sees himself as a political "grandson" of the old man. There is, of course, no turning back to the Adenauer era, though Christian Democrats seem sometimes wishful for those times. But there is a constant look back to the man who dominated them.

Michael Binyon

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

**New exhibitions**  
Whitney Road - photographs by Fay Godwin, photographs by David Wall, McLaurin Art Gallery, Razzle Park, Ayr Mon to Sat 11 to 5 closed Sun (both end Jan 28).

**Music**  
Hume Hall, Simon Shewring, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 1.10. The First Orchestra, Vienne, concert, Guildhall, London, 8.1. Recital by the Hume Trio, Technical College, Portadown, 8.

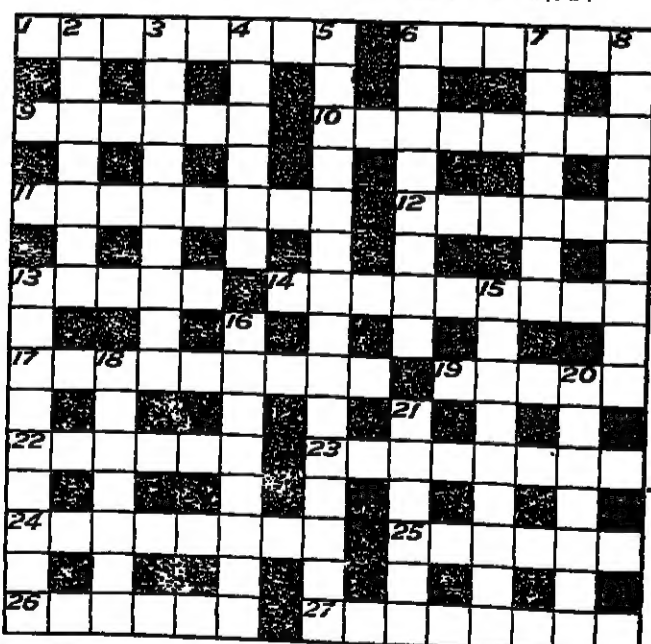
### Exhibitions in progress

The Thirty Needlewoman: household needlework during the 19th and 20th centuries. E. M. Flint Gallery, Walsall Museum and Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Walsall, Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4.45, closed Sun (ends Jan 21).

Harvey's History of Wine Collection, at the Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery, Chequer Road, Doncaster, Mon to Thu 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Fri (ends Jan 29).

The Scottish Crafts Collection: a touring exhibition from the Scottish Development Agency, MacLaurin Art Gallery, Razzle Park, Ayr Mon to Sat 11 to 5, closed Sun (ends Jan 21).

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,327



### ACROSS

- It's in the bag for a striker (4-1).
- Guide loses his bearings as a speaker (6).
- A small carrier at sea (6).
- Edge near disaster as a desecrator (8).
- Buller? Perhaps it's a means of projecting one (8).
- Backward state gets member to improve (10).
- That classical island language (5).
- Play intended, we hear, to complete a bill (9).
- Stable attendant whose temper may be uncertain (9).
- Tuck away short-sleeved shirt inside cummerbund (5).
- Socially awkward, like the French left (6).
- Doesn't return tuba sound thus pleasing (8).
- Join links and perhaps get a round (8).
- Fly in to Madeira via Tenerife (6).
- Young Scot, poorly plaided when penniless (6).
- Flat dogma about people (8).

### DOWN

- With which to give the stinging signal informally? (7).

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

### New books - crime fiction

The Literary Editor's selection of crime novels published last year:  
Bertie Gunter, by Len Deighton (Hutchinson, £8.95)  
Five Fables, by Duff Hart-Davis (Corgi, £7.95)  
The Dark Fantastic, by Stanley Elkin (Andre Deutsch, £8.95)  
Hindsight, by Peter Dickinson (The Bodley Head, £7.95)  
People Who Knock on the Door, by Patricia Highsmith (Heinemann, £7.95)  
The Danger, by Dick Francis (Michael Joseph, £7.95)  
The Dark Fantastic, by Stanley Elkin (Andre Deutsch, £8.95)  
The Name of the Rose, by Umberto Eco (Secker & Warburg, £8.95)  
Think Big, Think Dirty, by William Garner (Heinemann, £7.95)

### Mary Rose

The Tudor warship Mary Rose, which was raised from the Solent in 1982, is now on view to the public at a site near the Victory in Portsmouth Dockyard. Viewing times are 10.30 to 1.30 Sun (for school 40p for children and Seniors). Access is through the Victory Gate, near the Keppel's Head. Next summer a large permanent exhibition of artefacts from the ship will be opened in the dockyard, but in the meantime visitors can see a variety of salvaged objects in Southsea Castle, on the seafront road (every day, including Sat and Sun, 10.30).

### LEPRA appeal

The Diamond Jubilee year of LEPRA, the charity devoted to the prevention and cure of leprosy, will be marked by events, including: £10,000 "Eye for a gem" - a gem for at least one jewel to be donated next Tuesday (proceeds to help prevent blindness from leprosy); an auction of jewelry donated to the appeal; and on Feb 12 a fundraising service at All Hallows in the Tower, which will be conducted by The Queen as LEPRA's Patron. There will also be fund-raising events throughout the year.

### Careers guides

Young people contemplating careers in fine arts design, fashion, advertising and repair, police, shops or with animals will find the new booklets in the series invaluable. The Careers and Occupational Information Centre (COIC), has just launched the seven new booklets to add to 29 previous booklets, published by the Manpower Services Commission, which give a close insight into the daily routine of each occupation. Each 16-page booklet takes the form of a series of profiles of job holders. They give a definitive picture of each occupation including personal and educational requirements, job descriptions, career prospects and training opportunities - not only the good points, but also the drawbacks. The aim is to provide the incentive for a young person to strive for entry into his or her chosen career with sound, factual information based on well-researched facts and not unfounded speculation.

The new titles are: *Working in Advertising*; *Working in the Police*; *Working in Shops*; *Working in Fashion*; *Working in Design*; *Working in Service and Repair*. The new booklets, like the rest of the series, are aimed at young people, their parents, careers teachers, FE lecturers, company training officers, YTS tutors, public librarians, jobcentres and job libraries. Single copies cost 95p plus 25p postage and are available from the MSC, c/o Papworth Industries, Papworth Everard, Cambridge CB9 8RG. Orders of more than £10 are obtainable from COIC, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PP.

### Anniversaries

Births: King Camp Gillette, inventor of the safety razor, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, 1855; Konstantin Stanislavsky, founder of the Moscow Art Theatre (New Style Jan 17); Moscow, 1863: Konrad Adenauer, first Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, 1933; Cologne, 1874: Hanser, Walfer, poet and critic, Milan, 1886; he died this day in London, 1940; Deaths: Sir Ernest Shackleton, Antarctic explorer, South Georgia, 1922; Calvia Casaleggio, 30th President of the USA, 1923-29; Northampton, Massachusetts, 1933.

### The papers

The New York Times says that the release of Lieut. Robert Goodman, though welcome, was achieved at the expense of the publicity stunt because they want to encourage agitation in America for withdrawal of the Marines from Lebanon. They handed over Goodman because they want to make Lebanon safer for Syrian domination. The paper says, however, that it does not follow that anything Syria wants is automatically bad for the United States. The President's stance, they say, is not an argument for keeping them there. "Those 1,800 troops are more nearly hostages than Goodman ever was. They are trapped in a factional crossfire they cannot hope to subvert. Their main mission is no longer to protect others, only themselves. If the Marines were not already in Lebanon for peacekeeping reasons, they would not apply to responsible American leaders would send them. The only purpose their presence still serves is the President's desire not to be seen retreating. In the words of the Pentagon's inquiry there is an urgent need for finding diplomatic alternatives."

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### The pound

	Bank	Bank
	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	1.66	1.57
Canada \$	28.90	27.38
Denmark kr	84.25	80.25
Finland Mk	1.83	1.76
France Fr	14.78	14.88
Germany DM	8.71	8.21
Greece Dr	12.40	11.42
Hong Kong \$	4.08	3.89
Ireland Pt	169.00	155.00
Italy Lira	11.40	10.80
Japan Yen	1.31	1.26
Netherlands Gld	248.00	236.00
Norway Kr	347.00	328.00
Portugal Esc	4.59	4.36
South Africa Rd	11.60	11.00
Spain Ptas	198.00	187.00
Sweden Kr	1.84	1.71
Switzerland Fr	233.00	223.00
USA \$	12.02	11.42
Yugoslavia Dnr	3.28	3.11
	1.46	1.41
	220.00	206.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, at simplified yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency. Retail Price Index: 341.9. London: The FT index closed down 1.5 at 770.3.

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## Weather forecast

A deep depression near southern Greenland will move NE towards Iceland with associated troughs of low pressure moving south-eastwards over Great Britain.

### 6 am to midnight

London: East Angles, Central S England, S Midlands: Cloudy with rain during morning clearing from NW to give a mainly dry and sunny afternoon; wind SW veering NW moderate or fresh; max temp 5C to 6C (43-45F). SE England, Channel Islands: Cloudy with rain becoming clearer and drier later; SW veering NW moderate or fresh; max temp 7C to 8C (45-46F). E, SW, Central N England, W Midlands, S Wales: Rain for a while at first, then sunny periods and lighter showers; SW veering NW fresh; max temp 7C to 8C (45-46F). N Wales, NW, NE England, Lake District: Rain soon clearing then sunny intervals and showers, NW fresh; max temp 5C to 7C (43-45F). Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Perth, Strathclyde: Rain, mainly NW fresh; max temp 5C to 7C (43-45F). Isle of Man, SW, NE, NW Scotland, Central Highlands, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland, Northern Ireland: Brief sunny intervals, showers, frequent in exposed places, perhaps turning wintry later, NW strong to gale; max temp 5C to 7C (41-45F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Changeable with some sunny intervals and showers but longer periods of rain at times, especially in Scotland; near normal temperatures. SEA: PASADENA S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): wind SW strong or gale veering NW moderate; sea very rough becoming slight. SE: Georgian Channel: wind mainly NW strong decreasing moderate; sea very rough becoming slight. Irish Sea: strong or gale veering NW moderate; sea very rough becoming slight. Irish Sea: strong or gale veering NW moderate; sea very rough becoming slight.

Sun rises: 5.06 am Sun sets: 4.05 pm  
Moon rises: 5.57 am Moon sets: 5.12 pm  
First Quarter: January 11.

### Lighting-up time

London 4.36 pm to 7.35 am  
Bristol 4.46 pm to 7.45 am  
Edinburgh 4.24 pm to 7.12 am  
Manchester 4.54 pm to 7.54 am  
Perth 5.04 pm to 7.51 am

### Yesterday

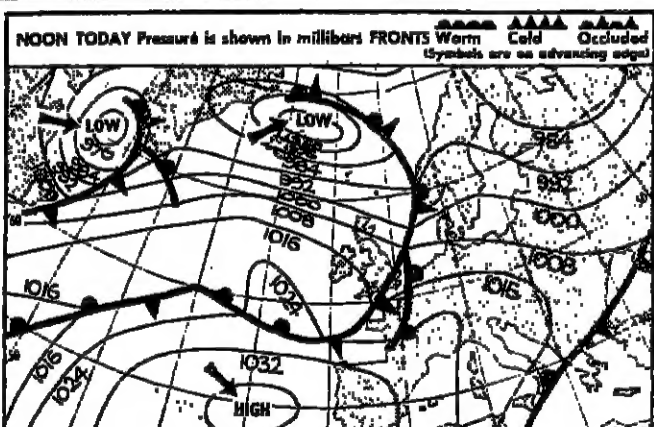
Temperatures at midday yesterday: c. cloud, f. for c. 100 ft. sun. 1. 45  
Belfast 12.50 C 51 F  
Birmingham 12.50 C 51 F  
Cardiff 12.50 C 51 F  
Cork 12.50 C 51 F  
Dundee 12.50 C 51 F  
Edinburgh 12.50 C 51 F  
Glasgow 12.50 C 51 F  
Liverpool 12.50 C 51 F  
London 12.50 C 51 F  
Manchester 12.50 C 51 F  
Newcastle 12.50 C 51 F  
Nottingham 12.50 C 51 F  
Oxford 12.50 C 51 F  
Plymouth 12.50 C 51 F  
Reading 12.50 C 51 F  
Sheffield 12.50 C 51 F  
Southampton 12.50 C 51 F  
Stirling 12.50 C 51 F  
Tottenham 12.50 C 51 F  
Wolverhampton 12.50 C 51 F  
Wrexham 12.50 C 51 F

### London

Yesterday: Temp max 6 am to 8 pm, 7C (45F); min 6 pm to 8 am, 3C (37F). Humidity 6 am, 76 per cent; rain 24hr to 8 pm, nil. Sun 24hr to 8 pm, 5.7hrs. Bar, mean sea level, 6 in, 1022.6 mbars, rising. Wind, 12-25 mph, S-SW. Fog, 1.000 mbars - 25.33 in.

### Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp, Gwamaphed (Cornwall) 9C (48F); lowest day temp, Ayr (N. Ireland) 1C (34F). Lowest night temp, Ayr (N. Ireland) 1C (34F). Highest night temp, Ayr (N. Ireland) 1C (34F).



High tides			
TODAY	AM	HT	PM
London Bridge	2.38	9.22	9.22
Aberdeen	2.32	4.0	5.30
Aberystwyth	2.39	12.7	12.7
Belfast	2.32	12.7	12.7
Cardiff	8.14	11.7	8.32
Doncaster	8.14	11.7	8.32
Exeter	12.04	6.5	15.18
Falmouth	6.59	5.1	5.50
Glasgow	6.59	5.1	5.50
Harwich	12.51	3.4	12.50
Hull	11.31	6.5	12.15
Leith	3.02	6.7	14.4
Liverpool	7.10	8.8	7.27
London	2.38	9.22	9.22
Lough	13.14	8.7	13.28
Loughswilly	10.55	2.3	10.24
Malpas	6.59	5.1	5.50
Milldam Haven	7.31	6.7	7.29
Newquay	6.59	5.1	5.50
Ordnance	6.59	5.1	5.50
Perth	5.58	5.4	6.20
Portsmouth	13.12	4.4	12.36
Shetland	12.13	5.9	12.13
Southampton	12.12	4.1	12.03
Swansea	7.34	9.1	7.52
Tees	12.12	4.1	12.03
Walling-on-Tate	12.41	4.0	12.07

Around Britain			
Sun	Rain	Max	Min
Scotland	5.2	5.4	4.1
Wales	5.2	5.4	4.1
England	5.2	5.4	4.1
Ireland	5.2	5.4	4.1
Shetland	5.2	5.4	4.1
Orkney	5.2	5.4	4.1
Shetland	5.2	5.4	4.1
Orkney	5.2	5.4	4.1
Shetland	5.2	5.4	4.1
Orkney	5.2	5.4	4.1

Abroad									
MIDDAY: c. cloud, f. for c. 100 ft. sun. 1. 45									
G F		C		H		F		C	
Algeria	12.54	Copenhagen	5	54	1	1	1	1	1
Akron	12.54	Cebu	5	41	1	1	1	1	1
Alexandria	12.54	Dallas	8	46	1	1	1	1	1
Amsterdam	12.54	Danvers	5	46	1	1	1	1	1
Antwerp	7	45	Cebu	12	54	1	1	1	1
Athens	13	56	Denver	13	56	1	1	1	1
Bahia	13	56	Fern	13	56	1	1	1	1
Bombay	13	56	Genoa	13	56	1	1	1	1
Barcelona	13	56	Hankow	13	56	1	1	1	1
Buenos Aires	13	56	Hong Kong	13	56	1	1	1	1
Calcutta	13	56	Kobe	13	56	1	1	1	1
Canton	13	56	London	13	56	1	1	1	1
Cebu	13	56	Lyons	13	56	1	1	1	1
Colon	13	56	Manila	13	56	1	1	1	1
Hankow	13	56	Medan	13	56	1	1	1	1
Hong Kong	13	56	Osaka	13	56	1	1	1	1
Kobe	13	56	Paris	13	56	1	1	1	1
London	13	56	Peking	13	56	1	1	1	1
Lyons	13	56	Rangoon	13	56	1	1	1	1
Manila	13	56	San Francisco	13	56	1	1	1	1
Medan	13	56	Shanghai	13	56	1	1	1	1
Osaka	13	56	Singapore	13	56	1	1	1	1
Paris	13	56	Sourabaya	13	56	1	1	1	1
Peking	13	56	Tientsin	13	56	1	1	1	1
Rangoon	13	56	Yokohama	13	56	1	1	1	1
San Francisco	13	56							
Shanghai	13	56							
Singapore	13	56							
Sourabaya	13	56							
Tientsin	13	56							
Yokohama	13	56							